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JAPANESE FORCES PUSH TOWARD PORT MORESBY IN NEW GUINEA DRIVE

Big Westward Push Launched After Landing at Salamaua

BOMBING CONTINUES

1,064 Officers and Men Captured in Battle of Tjambu In Celebes

225 FREIGHT CARS TAKEN

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—Following up closely their successful landings at Salamaua and Lae, on the south eastern coast of New Guinea, powerful Japanese columns are striking inland toward Markham Height, northwest of Port Moresby, according to a report received here today from a correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation stationed at New Guinea.

Meanwhile, information from Australia via the United States said that the Japanese units which landed at Salamaua have begun drives to the west apparently in order to capture the airfield at Markham Height.

The Japanese have reached a strategic point from where a vanguard will be able to push on to Port Moresby the information admitted.

Roaring through a hail of anti-aircraft fire, Japanese aircraft this morning again bombed Port Moresby, New Guinea, for one and half hours, causing heavy damage to harbor facilities, according to a Melbourne report received here today. No announcement has been made yet on the extent of damages suffered, the report said.

Without mitigating their relentless attacks on the enemy, Japanese bombers which raided twice Port Darwin yesterday, heavily bombed the same port today, Australian Premier John Curtin announced officially today, according to a Canberra dispatch received here.

1,064 War Prisoners

Domei

CELEBES ISLAND, March 19.—In the battle of Tjambu, in the Celebes, which already has been reduced by the Japanese naval landing party, the Japanese captured a total of 1,064 officers and men, including a colonel, according to field dispatches revealing war results up to March 6.

Of the war prisoners, 350 were Dutch, the dispatches said, adding that a large number of men were killed.

Spoils of war taken by the Japanese consisted of two field guns, seven trench-mortars, 56 machine-guns, 950 rifles and revolvers, 10 armored cars and 225 freight cars.

The dispatches added that the special bluejacket landing party which reduced Tjambu is now extending its battle area.

To Revamp Forces

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—A sweeping reorganization of the Australian army will be effected by General Douglas MacArthur, recently appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, with the approval of the Australian Government, it was reported here from Canberra today.

Well-informed circles near the Australian High Command reported meanwhile that General MacArthur concurrently will be commander-in-chief of the Australian forces. The American commander reportedly will establish an Allied Military Council somewhere in Australia which will include military heads of Australia and other allied Powers.

The United States Navy Department announced today that Admiral Francis W. Rockwell, who had been in charge of the naval defense of the Philippines, had fled together with General MacArthur from the Corregidor Fortress and had arrived in Melbourne, where he is awaiting further instructions according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Unless ships, planes and supplies are rushed to the American forces in Bataan Peninsula, United States resistance there will be impossible, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, declared upon arrival at San Francisco yesterday, according to information available here.

Mr. Sayre emphatically added that huge paper plans and the compilation of enormous budget estimates will never bring about final victory.

Fulfilling Australia's demands for representation on the British War Cabinet, Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister of State to the Middle East, and concurrently a member of the British War Cabinet, it was reported here from London today.

Mr. Casey, who will have his headquarters at Cairo, succeeds Captain Oliver Lyttelton in his new post.

In the meantime, Foreign Minister Herbert Vere Evatt, of Australia, arrived in San Francisco yesterday on

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERALS TERAUCHI, HATA AND OKAMURA GIVEN HIGH HONORS

Top-Flight Officers of Army Awarded First Class Order Of Golden Kite

WAR MINISTRY STATES

Decorations Conferred in Connection With Brilliant Exploits in China Affair

Japan's three celebrated generals, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, were decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, the highest honor that can be bestowed on a warrior in Japan, in the 39th conferment of honors which was announced jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Friday.

The honors were awarded in appreciation of the generals' brilliant exploits rendered in the China Affair. This is the first time since the outbreak of the China Affair that the awarding of this highest decoration has been announced.

General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, once Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in South China, General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander of the Japanese Forces in Chosen and once War Minister, and Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, were decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite.

The names of many other generals are also listed in the honors list.

Only 25 full-fledged generals and admirals, including the three generals mentioned above, have so far been awarded the First Class Order of the Golden Kite since this decoration was established on February 11, in the 23rd year of the Meiji Era, or 1890, the anniversary of the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu to the Throne. Of this number, 19 are generals and six admirals.

Past Recipients

The first time that this highest decoration was awarded was during the Russo-Japanese War. Those on the honor list then were Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria, Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Chief of the Army General Staff, Field Marshal Marquis Michitsura Nozu, General Count Gentaro Kodama, Prince Oyama's Chief of Staff, Commander of the Fourth Army, General Count Tamemoto Kuroki, Commander of the First Army, Field Marshal Count Yasukata Oku, Commander of the Second Army, Field Marshal Count Yoshimichi Hasegawa, later Commander of the Japanese Army in Chosen, General Count Maresuke Nogi, Commander of the Third Army, Field Marshal Viscount Kageaki Kawamura, Commander of the Yalu Army, General Viscount Kanjiro Nishi, Commander of the Liaotung Garrison, and Field Marshal Count Masakata Terauchi, War Minister.

6 Admirals Honored

Six admirals then also were given the same honor. They were Fleet Admiral Count Yukyo Ito, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Admiral Count Gonnohyoe Yamamoto, Navy Minister, Admiral Baron Hikonojo Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron, Admiral Baron Snichiro Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Squadron and Fleet Admiral Baron Goro Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff.

Since the Russo-Japanese War, eight more generals, including the three generals just given the honor, have been decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. They are General Baron Seigen Oi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Vladivostok, General Baron Kikuzo Otani, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, General Baron Mitsuomi Kamio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Siege Operation about Tsingtao, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, Commander of the Kwantung Army, Field Marshal Baron Nobuyoshi Muto, also Commander of the Kwantung Army, and the three generals mentioned in the latest honor list.

The Terauchi family has produced two celebrated warriors, Field Marshal Terauchi and his son General Terauchi. The latter was Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair and rendered very brilliant services to the success of war operation.

NOTICE

In observance of Shunki Koreisai, the Festival of the Vernal Equinox, there will be no evening edition of Japan Times and Advertiser today. Publication will be resumed with the morning edition on March 22.

Shunki-Korei-Sai to Be Observed Today; Traditional Court Dance Will Be Performed

On the day of the Spring equinox, which will be observed today, a performance of ancient Japanese dance and music, called "Azuma-asobi" or "Azuma-mai" is dedicated to the Imperial-Ancestors enshrined in the Imperial Sanctuary. The "Azuma-asobi" is a traditional Japanese dance accompanied by Court music, both of which have a history of more than 11 centuries.

In Japan, the Spring equinox is set aside as Shunki-Korei-Sai or the Imperial Ancestors Day in spring. On this day, His Majesty the Emperor graciously worships the souls of the Imperial Ancestors enshrined in the Imperial Sanctuary.

This function has been observed since the beginning of the Meiji Era, in accordance with the historical fact that the Emperor Jimmu, after His Majesty's successful pacification of Yamato Province, was pleased to erect an altar at Tomi-no-Yama in Yamato Province and offer worship to Amaterasu-o-Mikami or the Sun Goddess.

During the ceremony, the dance, accompanied by Court music, is performed by Court dancers. According to tradition, the "Azuma-mai" originated in the dance which a heavenly maiden performed at Udo-hama, the present Shizuoka Prefecture, in 524 A.D. This tradition is popular, being dramatized in the famous Noh play "Hagoromo."

A historical document tells that the "Azuma-mai" was performed by 20 youths for the first time in 861 on the occasion of the memorial service for the Great Image of Buddha in the Todaiji Temple in Nara. It represented Japanese dance and music, together with those introduced from China, Chosen and India.

Since it was first adopted in the "matsuri" of the Kamo Shrine and Iwashimizu Shrine, both in Kyoto, in 886 and 942 A.D. respectively, it has been performed up to today once a year on the occasions of the anniversaries of the founding of these shrines.

At present, the Court dancers and musicians of the Department of the Imperial Household, perform the "Azu-ma-mai" on the occasions of the Spring and Autumn Korei-Sai and on Jimmu-Tenno-Sai.

Four or six dancers, clad in white robes, girding on swords and wearing coronets decorated with cherry blossoms, perform the "Azuma-mai" while musicians play ancient Japanese music with flutes of Chosenese origin, Japanese oboes and Japanese lyres.

The dance and music played at present have their inception in 920 A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Daigo.

JUAN LEOS ELECTED NEW HEAD OF CHILE

Inauguration Ceremony Scheduled to Take Place on April 2 At Santiago

JAPAN TO BE REPRESENTED

Minister Yamagata Ordered to Attend Function, Gaimusho Announces

The formal investiture of Juan Antoneo Leos with the Presidency of Chile to which post he was elected on March 1 will take place on April 2 at Santiago. In view of the friendly relationship subsisting between Japan and Chile, the Japanese Government has decided to instruct Mr. Kiyoshi Yamagata, the Japanese Minister to that country, to attend the function as Japan's Special Envoy. In this connection, the Foreign Office issued the following statement Friday at 4 p.m.:

"As the ceremony of the formal installation of Mr. Juan Antoneo Leos as President of Chile, to which post he was elected the other day, is to be held at Santiago, the capital of the country, on April 2, the Imperial Government submitted to the Throne for sanction its plan to appoint Mr. Yamagata, the Japanese Minister to Chile, as Special Envoy to attend the ceremony, and with Imperial sanction, Mr. Kiyoshi Yemagata was formally appointed Special Envoy on March 20.

"Simultaneously with the appointment of the Special Envoy, the following persons were appointed members of his suite: Naoya Nagamine, Second Interpreter of the Legation; Lieutenant-Colonel Haruo Chishima; Rear-Admiral Katsumi Yukishita; and Commander Sadayoshi Nakayama."

The new President of Chile was born in 1888 in the southern part of that country. He held a seat in both Houses, besides filling successively important posts such as the portfolio of Home Affairs, Leader of the Radical Party and the Presidency of the Industrial Treasury. He is a statesman of moderate and enlightened views, and much is expected of him in the present complex international situation.

FORMER CANADIAN CHIEF SAYS ENGLAND DECAYING

Power and Materialism Dimmed Outlook of British People

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 19.—"Something is wrong with England," Viscount Richard B. Bennett, the former Canadian Premier declared at the meeting of industrialists at Sheffield, according to report in the London Daily Mail.

Viscount Bennett asserted that he could not put his finger on what exactly was wrong but that it was apparent that something is wrong.

He added that perhaps the reason is that England has become a rich nation and that the power and the materialism had dimmed the outlook of the British people.

He stated, "the old spirit" has disappeared and claimed that formerly the British were a religious people, but today the Englishmen have forgotten what this meant.

General Minami Explains

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, explained the present situation in Chosen at a luncheon party Friday at the Premier's official residence attended by members of the Cabinet. Following General Minami's address, current affairs were discussed between the Governor-General and Cabinet members, it is understood.

FOODSTUFF POLICY UNCHANGED BY WAR

Government to Continue to Strive for Complete Self-Sufficiency

FARMERS COMPLIMENTED

Ishii Declares There Is No Fear Of Any Shortage in Supply Of Rice

Vast resources of foodstuffs and other materials in the southern regions are gradually falling into the control of Japan with the successful military and constructive operations by the Imperial Expeditionary Forces, but there will be absolutely no alteration in the policy of the Japanese Government to attain perfect self-sufficiency in foodstuffs at home, Einosuke Ishii, Chief of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, emphasized in a 20 minute radio address at 7:30 p.m., Friday.

Mr. Ishii in part said:

"There is little fear of a shortage in the supply of rice, thanks to bumper crops in Chosen and Taiwan and also effective measures arranged for the importation of these overseas crops.

"The Imperial Forces have reduced one after another the enemy's strongholds and the lofty task of attaining perpetual stabilization of East Asia steadily is being realized. Even under this favorable condition, it is essential for this nation to direct efforts to secure adequate supply of foodstuffs.

"Viewed from the standpoint of defense, it is dangerous for the nation to rely on remote lands for the supply of principal foodstuffs needed at home. Adequate supply of staple foods at home is particularly necessary at this moment, when available transportation facilities are restricted with the prosecution of the grand-scale military operations in a vast area.

"Along with the progress of the Greater East Asia War, the vast food and other resources are gradually being placed under our control. Notwithstanding this, however, no change will take place in the policy of the Government to attain perfect self-sufficiency in foodstuffs."

In concluding his address, Mr. Ishii said that the mission of farmers is greater than ever and laid stress upon the necessity of increasing the agrarian population.

STILLWELL APPOINTED

U.S. Officer to Head Chungking 5th, 6th Armies

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The United States War Department announced today the appointment of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell as commander of the Chungking 5th and 6th Divisions operating in Burma.

According to a Reuters' Washington dispatch reaching here the appointment is said to have been made at the request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

General Stillwell, who was formerly chief-of-staff of the Chungking Army, is the first American army officer to take charge of a large body of Chungking troops.

Ushiroku Inspects Wuhan

Domei

NANKING, March 20.—Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of General Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China, inspected the Wuhan district for four days from March 16 and returned to Nanking today, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China announced this afternoon.

JAPAN ANNOUNCES NEW SET OF LAWS FOR SEA WARFARE

Action Taken Due to Violation Of International Law by U.S. and Britain

NAVY MINISTER EXPLAINS

Enemy Governments Informed Through Good Offices of Neutral Countries

Moving swiftly to meet the situation which finds the foes of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia violating international law in time of war, the Government promulgated on Friday a set of rules which will be applied to the conduct of naval warfare.

These rules differ from a section of the rules for naval warfare laid down in Navy Ordinance No. 8, promulgated in June, 1914.

Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada explained the new rules for naval warfare at length at the regular meeting of the Cabinet Friday morning.

The Government has notified its move to foreign countries. The enemy countries have been informed accordingly through neutral countries.

It was pointed out that the Imperial Navy is always prepared to observe the rules of international law. War is a relative affair. However, there is no reason for the Imperial Navy to observe rules adopted by it at serious inconvenience.

America and Britain have been conducting hostilities against Japan in defiance of the rules of international law in time of war. Moreover, these enemy countries make it a point to interpret incidents arising from the conduct of war in a manner which would suit their convenience, and act accordingly.

All Doubts Dispelled

All doubts about the attitude of these countries toward international law and usage as applied to the conduct of hostilities in the Greater East Asia War have been dispelled by the British reply to a Japanese inquiry about the current European war intimating that there was no intention of applying the declaration signed at London and that certain rules would be observed but that would be in the sense of observing international law.

The new rules for the conduct of naval warfare which have been adopted by the Imperial Navy are ten in number. They are:

1. All vessels which fly enemy flags or are operated with the approval of enemy Governments will be regarded as enemy vessels.

2. All vessels which cannot prove that they have a right to fly the flags of Japan, its allies, or neutral countries, or those vessels whose owners are hostile toward Japan, or those vessels which are serving the interest of enemy countries or countries which are hostile toward Japan, will be seized if they or their cargoes are destined for ports in the blockaded zone.

3. The list of contraband will be materially extended. Almost all goods which are considered necessary or convenient to enemy countries will fall under the category of contraband.

War Prisoners

4. The scope of the stipulation limiting persons who can be seized as war

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOU PREMIER PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO NAVY'S STRENGTH

Profoundly Impressed by Great Feat at Pearl Harbor, Says General Chang

VISITS YOKOSUKA BASE

Promises to Press Efforts to Increase Output of Iron And Fuel

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, here on a mission of thanks for Japanese aid to his State since it was founded 10 years ago, paid high tribute to the Imperial Navy in an address delivered on Friday at a luncheon party given for him and his party by the Navy at the Navy Club in Yokosuka.

Nothing impressed him more profoundly than the self-sacrificing spirit of the valiant members of the Special Attack Flotilla which annihilated the United States Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Hawaii, the visiting Manchoukuo Premier told his hosts, who included Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Rear-Admiral Soichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Navy General Staff, and other leaders of the Imperial Navy.

He was prompt, he proceeded, to call together the local chiefs of Manchoukuo to receive instructions which were based on his interpretation of the underlying spirit of Japan's fighting forces which was so strikingly demonstrated in the unforgettable feat of the heroes of the Battle of Hawaii.

Will Increase Help

In another part of his address, he stressed that the officials and people of Manchoukuo were united in their resolution to press ahead the program for increasing the output of iron and liquid fuel to help the Imperial Navy in its future operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Premier Chang, accompanied by members of his suite, Ambassador Li Shao-keng, and members of the Embassy staff, left the Imperial Hotel at 9 a.m. on Friday, and proceeded by train to Yokosuka.

The route from Yokosuka station to the naval station was thickly lined with people carrying Japanese and Manchoukuo flags.

At the naval station, the visiting Manchoukuoan dignitaries were greeted by Vice-Admiral Hirata, commander of the station.

They were put under the charge of Rear-Admiral Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff. He led them on a tour of inspection of the units of the Imperial Navy lying in port.

Comfort Wounded

The visitors then went to the Navy Hospital, where they comforted the wounded heroes.

Shortly before noon, the party left to inspect the Mikasa, Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo's flagship in the Battle of the Japan Sea, which is preserved in a section of the city of Yokosuka.

The luncheon party was held at 12:40 p.m.

Vice-Admiral Hirata, on behalf of Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, welcomed the Manchoukuo dignitaries.

Premier Chang responded.

Toasts were drunk while the naval band played the Japanese and Manchoukuo national anthems.

The Manchoukuoan dignitaries returned to Tokyo shortly after 3 p.m.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

UNITED STATES CURTAILS USE OF TIN AND RUBBER

BUENOS AIRES.—The United States Commission on War Production on Thursday ordered a drastic curtailment in the production of all articles made of tin, rubber, and other vital war materials which were formerly imported from the East Indies and Malaya to conserve stocks which are admittedly running low, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

The report added that the manufacture of musical instruments, shoes, and even clothing will be greatly restricted by the United States Government hereafter.

ALLIED WARSHIP LOSSES OFF JAVA SEEN BIG BLOW

LISBON.—Commenting on the recent great naval battles off Batavia and Sumatra, the London Daily Telegraph writes that the loss of five cruisers and seven destroyers as officially admitted by the Allied Command was a severe blow to the Anglo-American Powers. The paper added that this was all the more so, because their fleets are already engaged in other areas where they have important jobs to fulfill.

The Washington correspondent of the same paper complained that the British public had not been informed of the presence of British warships in those waters before the naval engagements, and openly admitted that the Japanese scored a 100 per cent success in these great sea battles. "This fact explains why the British Admiralty was so reticent about the disastrous naval battles until after the fall of Java," he said.

U.S. ORDERS BLACKOUT ALONG ATLANTIC SEABOARD

BUENOS AIRES.—Recent dispatches from Washington state that the heavy losses inflicted upon American shipping off the Atlantic coast have prompted United States officials to order a general blackout along the entire Atlantic coast. The report further disclosed that all traveling at night in these zones has been strictly prohibited.

Japanese Headquarters Hits Cowardly Action Of MacArthur

ISSUES STATEMENT

Sympathizes With Filipino Soldiers Forced to Fight for Americans

ESCAPE IS NO SURPRISE

Domei

MANILA, March 20.—Severely assailing the attitude of the American High Command in the Philippines, which is putting up useless resistance in Bataan Peninsula at the sacrifice of the Filipinos, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, in a statement issued here last night, expressed its deep sympathy for the Filipino people.

"The escape from the Corregidor Fort of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino forces, and Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, with their families, deserting the troops defending there revealed the true color of the American rule in the Philippines and the Filipino people, we believe, will sooner or later come to understand the true intentions of the Imperial Forces operating there," the statement said.

The statement in substance follows:

Escape No Surprise

"General MacArthur's escape to Australia is not strange and it was more or less expected from the attitude of the American forces in the Philippines.

"General MacArthur's strategy in the Philippines had been carried out at the limitless sacrifice of the Filipino people. He always sent youthful Filipino soldiers to the front line and sent his American troops to the rear. Thus, the Filipino officers and men had to sacrifice themselves and shed blood uselessly in their own homeland for the Americans.

"As he failed to defend Luzon Island from the powerful Japanese troops, he tried to put up desperate resistance at the natural stronghold of Bataan Peninsula.

"Fed once a day with scanty rations and clad in worn-out clothes, the Filipino soldiers were forced to resist the Japanese under surveillance of the American troops.

"While the Filipino troops, in extreme distress, continued fighting, General MacArthur and high American officers lived luxuriously and enjoyed even dancing with their families, sheltering themselves safely at the Corregidor Fort.

"As soon as he found the futility of keeping up resistance against the powerful Japanese Forces, General MacArthur deserted his troops to seek safety of his own and his family in Australia.

"He is reported to have been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, but we can easily imagine what kind of resistance can be put up by the vanquished general who deserted his troops to seek his own safety.

Sayre Also Flees

"Also it is reported that the former United States High Commissioner in the Philippines, Francis B. Sayre, has reached the United States with his wife.

"Such is the policy of the American Government, the so-called defender of democracy. Although they ostensibly advocate the defense of the Philippines and welfare of the Filipinos, they are only interested in their own welfare and never try to fulfil their duty.

"Thus, they deserted their subordinates in order to seek their own safety. Seeing actually their irresponsible conduct, we have grasped clearly the true color of the Americans. Their policy toward the Filipinos is nothing but deceit and cowardly irresponsibleness.

"The escape of General MacArthur and Mr. Sayre is nothing but an American comedy, but we cannot overlook it, for a large number of Filipino officers and men have been paying tremendous sacrifice behind this American comedy.

"We believe the Filipino officers and men will some day understand the true intentions of the Imperial Forces operating in the Philippines. Our mission is to liberate and save the Philippines from American oppression and exploitation."

Saracoglu Sees Steinhardt

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has conferred in Ankara at some length with Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, presumably on problems connected with the shipment of lease-lend war aid from the United States to Turkey, the official German News Agency reported here from Ankara today.

Manchou Ambassador Gives Dinner, Honoring Axis, Friendly Nations

Manchoukuoan Ambassador Li Shao-keng to Tokyo was host at a dinner given for diplomatic representatives of the Axis Powers and other countries at the Imperial Hotel Friday. Representatives of Germany, Italy, the Republic of China, Thailand, Spain, Denmark, Finland, the Vatican, and Inner Mongolia (Mengchiang), and Japanese notables, including Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Planning Board President Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki, Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, and others attended. Ambassador Li proposed a toast for the long life of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Foreign Minister for that of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, and Premier and Special Envoy General Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo for that of all Sovereigns and Chief Executives of the Axis Powers and other countries represented there. Ambassador Li then delivered an address and was responded by Foreign Minister Togo representing Japan and German Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott representing the Axis countries.

BRITISH NOW LEANING TOWARD BOLSHEVISM

Entire Nation Said Destined to Become Controlled by Red Policy

TIES WITH RUSSIA CLOSER

Secret Conference Between Churchill and Soviet Envoy Reported

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—With Britain's national strength based on imperialism and capitalism gradually declining following her consecutive defeats the entire nation is now destined to become Bolshevized, according to information reaching here from London.

This change in policy was demonstrated when Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, joined the reorganized Churchill Cabinet, replacing Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor for the Exchequer, and Arthur Greenwood, Minister without-Portfolio, the report said.

Sir Stafford Cripps is known as a Left Wing statesman through his career and his beliefs, the information said, adding, the fact that he occupies one of the key posts in the reorganized Churchill Cabinet eloquently speaks of the possible Bolshevization of Britain and is suggestive of Britain's future trend.

In the meantime, there is every sign of the so-called "second front" movement developing for a rapprochement between Britain and the Soviet Union. In this connection, it is rumored that Mr. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in Britain, met in conference with Prime Minister Churchill at an undisclosed place last week-end.

It is also pointed out that although no agreement reportedly was reached, the Stalin-Eden talks were resumed in a friendly atmosphere.

At any rate, it is undeniable that relations between Britain and the Soviet Union have entered into a new stage and this trend apparently is reflecting on British political quarters. Some members of Parliament, including leaders of the Labor Party, are reportedly contemplating formulating a wartime policy based on the Red theory as the first step for the so-called "second front" movement.

Although the contents of the policy have not been divulged as yet, it is generally believed that it consists of the following five points:

1. The seriousness of the war situation in Europe and Asia.
2. Necessity of adequate measures for adjustment and utilization of various materials in the Soviet Union and Britain to carry on the war against Germany.
3. Necessity to change the present British policy toward India.
4. The guiding theory based on imperialism and capitalism should be rejected.
5. Those points hitherto opposed by the Labor Party against the Conservative Party should be emphasized.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

LOYALTY TO JAPAN PLEDGED BY SULTAN

Powerful Chief of Jogjakarta State in Java Hails Entry Of Japanese

Domei

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, March 19.—Pledging sincere cooperation with the Japanese Army, the Sultan of Jogjakarta, one of the largest and most prominent native states of Java, stated in an interview today with a member of the Japanese Military Press Section that it is most natural for the native people of Java to "go hand in hand" with the Japanese in view of the fact that both peoples are Asiatics.

The Jogjakarta Sultan, who holds a most influential position, being highly revered and respected by his people, stated that the problems of the people of Java should be solved by their own endeavors.

"However," he added, "I hope that with the arrival of the Japanese troops, complete peace will be restored and the people will be allowed to live their own lives in peace and happiness."

The Sultan stated that the only reason that the homes and property of the people of his state were not destroyed was due to the swift advance of the Japanese Army.

In conclusion, the Sultan said that he was unable to make any further comment on the Japanese occupation because it has been only one week since the Japanese troops arrived, adding he would exert his utmost endeavors to cooperate with the Japanese to bring about peace and prosperity among his people.

New Era Begins

The military administration by the Japanese established its historic first step on March 15 in five counties and two self-governing dominions in central Java, according to a report from an Asahi correspondent, who accompanied the administrative authorities from Batavia to Semarang.

A party of 20 officials imposed with the mission to place Semarang, Rembang, Pekalongan, Koedoes and Banjumas counties, and the self-governing dominions of Surakarta and Jogjakarta under military administration, arrived in Semarang in central Java at 11:20 p.m. on March 15 after covering some 300 kilometers from Batavia.

The party was enthusiastically hailed by the natives on its way to Semarang city, which is expected to become the capital of central Java.

The members of the party were pleasantly surprised at the hearty welcome given by the natives. No sooner had the motorcars carrying the Japanese officials entered the city than a crowd of citizens emerged from the dark shadows of the roadside trees and welcomed them with wild shouts of "Banzai" and "Arigato." In spite of the late hour of the night, the citizens had stayed up to receive their prospective administrators.

As the party entered the business quarters, they found Rising Sun flags hoisted at all houses and shops. The native Indonesians and the Chinese colonists welcomed the delegates with wild cries. Every native policeman standing guard at street corners saluted by presenting arms.

Subsequently, the company of officials entered the Hotel Pavilion, the largest in the city and thousands of people swarmed around the hotel.

The chief of the party appeared at the hotel front and made a congratulatory address. Even after he had retired to his room, the crowd around the building would not disperse. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

At 8 a.m. on the following day, a Rising Sun flag was hoisted atop the hotel.

As the first step of the Japanese military administration in this sector of Java, the chief of the party gave instructions to the Dutch mayor of the city, who pledged his obedience. The officials then formally took over charge of the Dutch-managed banks and commercial offices.

Along with the northern and eastern sectors with Batavia and Surabaya respectively as their centers, the central part of Java is rapidly returning to normal under the Japanese military administration.

Art of Bugaku

(Continued From Page 4)

from another age. The quiet setting of the Shrine courtyard in the shadow of tall pine-trees, the gates and corridors of weathered wood, with thatched roofs of fine, brown bark, emphasized the Bugaku pageantry.

Happily the wear and tear of the centuries has spared Kocho, the Bugaku butterfly dance. I saw it performed at the ancient Buddhist temple near Nara, Horyuji, when the 1300th anniversary of the death of Prince Shotoku was celebrated.

As the day was rainy the Bugaku stage in front of the worship-hall of the temple could not be used, and the two boy dancers took up their position in front of the great altar.

Looking down upon the scene was a great, golden statue of Buddha seated on a lotus throne, radiating the peace and tranquillity of Asia when the Buddhist faith burned brightly. Upon the altar cloth of rich tapestry showing tones of refined color combined with gold and silver, were Buddhist utensils, flower-vases, candle-sticks and an incense-burner. Here and there were brass-vases filled with spring flowers. Brass-lanterns and lighted candles cast a subdued glow over the scene. Everything had been selected to create a beautiful picture in front of the Buddha in honor of this auspicious occasion.

Against this background the dancers entered, their costumes of embroidered white damask, over which were worn tunics and long trains of sheer, yellow material. Butterflies were attached to their shoulders. The wings of many colors bore a design of polka dots, suggesting to butterfly-lovers the rare living species of these insects which inhabit Japan and Korea.

They carried branches of artificial yamabuki, the sprays of yellow blossoms that open in spring, and on their heads were golden crowns decorated with bunches of the same flowers on either side of the face. Their graceful movements were a tribute to the Imperial Prince who first introduced Buddhism and the culture and learning of China and Korea to Japan. The slow music which accompanied the dances rose and fell in delicate measures as the musicians played on their flutes, drums and the melodic reed instrument, the Sho. An Imperial Prince, and a nun of Imperial Blood, her years well advanced, represented the Imperial line at a ceremony for the Prince whose memory was being honored, while priests and spectators witnessed an event of unusual interest to Buddhists.

(To Be Continued)

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

American Intrigue in Brazil

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Following the sinking of Brazilian merchantmen by submarines in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean Sea the attitude of the Brazilian Government toward the Axis Powers has grown even more pronouncedly hostile and outrageous. Not only has that Government resorted to the unlawful measure of confiscating the assets of the nationals of Axis Powers but it has gone so far as to put many Japanese residents under arrest without justifiable reasons. Stimulated by this hostile attitude of the Government, the Brazilian populace has also committed acts of violence against Axis nationals.

Brazil, together with Uruguay, has always been regarded as most pro-American in its attitude, and the anti-Axis sentiment in that country is by no means of recent growth. It is nevertheless most deplorable that the friendship which has subsisted between Japan and Brazil for many years has cooled down so markedly that many hostile actions are being taken by that country against Japanese interests. The fact must not be lost sight of in considering the attitude of that country that the United States is at work in the background.

In any case, the outrageous actions taken by the Brazilian Government against Japanese interests richly deserve the strong protest just filed by the Japanese Government. It is sincerely to be hoped that Peru and Chile will be proof against the intriguing tactics which the United States may also apply to those countries and will shape their future course correctly by forming the correct estimate of the situation developing in East Asia and in the Pacific.

Buddhism and Patriotism

HOCHI—Reverence for the gods and ancestor worship are distinguished features of the Japanese nation. By upholding and developing these traits, the State can grow ever more prosperous. The strong sense of reverence for ancestors develops into patriotism and religion. Any religion which lacks this important element is nothing but a heresy which only goes to foster individualism.

Buddhism which had its cradle in India made great development in this country, while in the Southern regions it remains in an undeveloped state. It is, of course, important that the faiths and customs prevalent in the Southern regions should be held in due regard in the administration of affairs in those territories, but it is at the same time necessary that efforts should be made to see that Buddhism as developed in Japan be widely spread in those regions.

ALLIED '2ND FRONT' IN MEDITERRANEAN?

Likelihood Seen by Fact That More German Troops Sent To North Africa

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—The second front for which the Soviets have been consistently clamoring, may also be situated on Mediterranean shores, it was pointed out by informed London quarters, according to reports from London.

In this connection, the Stockholm Tidningen declared that Germany herself has answered the question of where this second front is to be by sending recently reinforcements to Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the North African Panzer Division. By this action, Germany has proved that she is not intending to give up the African base. Soon the weather in Africa will compel the cessation of all military operations, it is declared in London.

Some quarters, however, pointed out, that it would be foolish to count on this as a certain factor. They indicate that both sides in North Africa, despite the weather, will launch new offensives. The only question seems to be who will be the first to start it.

The correspondent is of the opinion that 80 per cent of the war material deliveries mentioned the other day by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, went to the Mediterranean. The correspondent points out it would not be a surprise, if by Easter, the battle in Libya will start with renewed force.

He declares that the offensive in North Africa, moreover, would be in line particularly with the demands of the British Labor Party, which is ready to make every sacrifice in order to render an effective assistance to the Soviets all the more since the Russians themselves expressed the wish that the Libyan campaign should be pressed.

Japan Announces New Set of Laws For Sea Warfare

(Continued from Page 1)

prisoners on board neutral vessels will materially be increased.

5. Transmission and receipt of general wireless messages within stipulated areas will be prohibited.

6. Vessels in navigation under escort of enemy warplanes will be regulated.

7. Treatment of passengers on board vessels which have been seized will be regulated.

8. Vessels seized may be taken to inspection ports or other places for inspection.

9. The commander of a warship will be given the power to determine the procedure to be followed in the sending of seized vessels or cargoes for inspection.

10. The commander of a raiding party may not reveal the name of the warship to which he belongs to the vessel he is going to seize or inspect.

3 BALTIC COUNTRIES GIVEN CIVIL RIGHTS

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, However, Remain Under German Control

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 18.—By ordinance of the Minister of the Reich for the occupied regions in the East, Alfred Rosenberg, the former Baltic countries Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have been given national administrations.

The control over these three regions is in German hands, while all administrative work will be done by national authorities.

The central administrations in Lithuania will be headed by counselors-general; in Latvia, by directors-general; and in Estonia, by directors.

In these countries, the German commissioners-general are representing the Reich, and the heads of the administrations will be regarded as departmental chiefs. With the approval of the commissioners-general, the departmental chiefs are conducting the affairs of the country. The head of the civil administration is always the departmental chief for home affairs.

Each country is divided into districts, municipalities and communities, whose heads are to be appointed by the German commissioners-general on the proposal of the respective heads of the Central Administrations.

The German district commissioners will be attached to the individual heads as advisers.

White Ruthenia, which is also a part of "Ostland," is not included in this regulation.

It is said in political quarters in Berlin that by this regulation, those elements willing to help in building up their own countries had been given much elbow room. This regulation, it is pointed out, does not present an artificial one-sided affair, but it is, so to say, sanctioning the state of affairs, which during the last time developed as a result of cooperation between the German authorities and the population.

White Ruthenia could not share in this regulation because 20 years of a political regime as it was in existence there had not left anything, whereupon it was possible to build up such a self-administration.

PLEASANT WAY OF PAYING TAXES FOUND IN AMERICA

Loan Sharks Offer to Extend Credit to People Short Of Cash

Transocean

LISBON, March 13.—The greatly increased tax burden for United States citizens as a result of the country's entry into the war has led to a new kind of private credit for the payment of taxes on the instalment plan, it was reported from New York.

Firms offering credit for tax payments are the same as those which formerly extended credit for payments on automobile purchases or purchases of refrigerators and similar products.

Since the sale of these products has been virtually stopped, credit institutions have been casting about for new opportunities to grant credit and have hit on the idea of extending this service to American citizens in order to facilitate tax payments.

ELECTION DAY NEARING

Date Will Be Officially Announced On April 4

The Government will announce officially on April 4 the date of the 21st general election which is scheduled to be held on April 30, reports Domei.

According to a provision in Article 18 of the Election Law, the date of the general election must be formally announced 25 days prior to its being held.

ASSAULT IN DONETZ REPULSED BY NAZIS

German Fighter Planes Attack British Military Establishments in N. Africa

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—The German High Command today issued the following war communique:

"In the Kertch peninsula, renewed enemy attacks which were carried out less violently than on the previous days failed.

"In the Donetz region, German and Rumanian troops repulsed several violent enemy attacks with heavy losses for the attacking forces. Also, at other places on the eastern front, heavy defensive fighting still continues.

Tobruk Facilities Wrecked

"In North Africa, our fighter planes directed effective attacks against British military establishments at Tobruk.

"The bombardment of airdromes on Malta island continued day and night and caused extensive fires and violent explosions. During the raids, eight enemy planes were shot down, while three others were destroyed on the ground."

The Red Army lost over 1,800 tanks in the great winter battles on the eastern front between January 1 and March 16, 1942, the High Command announced today.

A total of 960 Soviet tanks were destroyed or captured by German forces in the first seven weeks of the war this year, and 879 tanks from February 17 to the middle of March, the communique said.

Lone Airplane Active

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 18.—An exceptional achievement of one of the German fighter airplanes in the central sector of the Eastern front was made known on Wednesday by competent German quarters.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning, this machine destroyed four railway engines and repeatedly attacked from a low level troop transport trains.

In the afternoon of the same day, another railway engine was smashed in addition to two Soviet pursuit airplanes, which were shot down.

The German machine itself was damaged and had only one motor in working condition but nevertheless, and notwithstanding extremely bad weather, it safely landed at its base.

In 183 fights against the enemy, the pilot of this machine was able to shoot down seven planes and to destroy 10 railway engines.

131 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—The German High Command at noon today announced that 131 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the three-day period from March 15 to 17 in various sectors of the Soviet-German war front.

Simultaneously, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Red Army, while in sectors in the Kertch Peninsula, the Soviets attempted counter-attacks but were hurled back by heavy artillery fire and coordinated attacks by the Luftwaffe, the announcement said.

Sixty-eight Russian airplanes were destroyed on March 17 alone on the eastern front, 56 of which were shot down in air combats, the announcement disclosed, adding the Germans lost only one machine during the operation.

Meanwhile, in the Mediterranean, German submarines sank an 8,000-ton tanker out of a heavily escorted convoy, while in the western Atlantic, German U-boats sank five American merchantmen totaling 41,000 tons and one patrol vessel almost within sight of the American coast, the announcement said.

Japanese Units Push Toward Port Moresby

(Continued from Page 1)

his way to Washington, where he will discuss matters related to the defense of Australia in general with President Roosevelt, according to a report reaching here today.

It is understood that Foreign Minister Evatt will ask the United States President to dispatch American troops to Australia.

Prince Takamatsu Decorated Highly In Military Awards

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, younger brother of His Majesty the Emperor, is decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite in the honor list announced as the 38th conferment of decorations in connection with the China Affair by the Navy Ministry at midnight Friday. The list includes 585 navy men all of whom are decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite of various grades. Rear-Admiral Matoi Ugaki is decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, the highest grade of all in the present list.

SWEDEN DOES HONOR TO FINNISH LEADER

Praise for Soldiers Also Given In Presenting Field Marshal Mannerheim Medal

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, March 19.—Sweden presented one of her highest military orders to Field Marshal Mannerheim on Tuesday at the Finnish Army Headquarters as a symbol of her admiration for the great officer and the Finnish soldiers.

Making the presentation on behalf of the King of Sweden, Prince Gustav Adolf recalled the services rendered by Marshal Mannerheim in the Finnish War of Liberation in 1918 and in the building up of the Finnish army in the subsequent years. "How successful your work has been became evident when in 1939 Finland again had to defend her liberty. And, at that time you did not hesitate to place yourself at the head of the Finnish soldiers, whom we in Sweden admire as stalwart warriors. With the same undiminished interest we witnessed last year the fight of the Finnish people under your brilliant leadership.

"His Majesty, the King of Sweden," Prince Gustav Adolf concluded, "requested me to explain that the presentation of this medal to you, as the first soldier of the Finnish armed forces, is also an indication of the admiration Sweden has for the Finnish soldiers."

Field Marshal Mannerheim, in expressing his appreciation for the Swedish honor, emphasized that Finland was fighting the war for her rights and for her existence.

The awarding of the military order to the Finnish commander was given prominence in the Finnish press on Wednesday. "The high distinction accorded to the Supreme Commander of the Finnish armed forces while the battles are still raging," declared the Helsinki Sanomat, "shows that from the Swedish point of view this fight is not only significant in determining Finland's destiny but that it is also regarded as the fight for Sweden's peace and existence."

CHILEAN DECORATION GIVEN EIJI KAWASAKI

For Meritorious Services Rendered in Promoting Friendly Relations

For meritorious services rendered in promoting friendly relations between Chile and Japan during his stay in the former country as secretary of the Japanese Legation, Eiji Kawasaki, ex-Charge d'Affaires, has been granted the Order of Merit, Knight Commander, First Class, by the Chilean Government, according to Gustavo Labarca Garat, representative of the newspaper, El Imparcial, of Santiago, who is now in Japan.

Commenting on the award given to Mr. Kawasaki, Mr. Garat declared, "Through his kind intercession, I received in Santiago the invitation to visit Japan. The diligence and courtesy with which he attended to all matters connected with this invitation links me to him with gratitude, which I now take the opportunity of expressing together with my most sincere congratulations.

"Mr. Kawasaki," Mr. Garat continued, "resided for five years in the capital of Chile as secretary of the Legation in which post he displayed great activity and efficiency.

"I recall that in 1938, the then acting Japanese Minister to Chile, Mr. Shizaki, returned to Japan leaving Mr. Kawasaki in charge of the diplomatic representation of Japan. Mr. Kawasaki distinguished himself for his task in the promotion of friendly relations between Chile and Japan. Besides his officious duties, he headed the foundation of the Japanese-Chilean Cultural Society and patronized various Japanese arts, commerce and cultural missions.

"Furthermore," the Chilean journalist stated, "Mr. Kawasaki presented the flag, which the association of Japanese businessmen gave to the Santiago Municipality on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the city."

Extolling further his benefactor's personality, Mr. Garat asserted, "No one before him had ever earned for his Empire greater sympathy and roused stronger interest for the study of things Japanese. The decoration granted him represents the esteem and respect, which on the part of the Government and the Chilean people in general, are proof that Mr. Kawasaki's mission to Chile was accomplished in a brilliant manner."

Premier Tojo Calls Upon All Scientists To Redouble Efforts

The nation's scientific research workers were urged by Premier Hideki Tojo to redouble their efforts in an address on Friday at a meeting held at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of the Physico-Chemical Research. The Premier said that "the task before the nation's scientists is to develop science in Japanese fashion." He indicated that the establishment of the type of science meeting the peculiar requirements of the Japanese race is essential to the winning of the War of Greater East Asia and the defense of Greater East Asia after the war. More than 1,000 scientists attended the meeting which got under way at 10 a.m. His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, patron of the institute, was present. Prior to the meeting His Imperial Highness received in audience high officials of the institute and Government leaders who had been invited to attend the meeting. The opening address was delivered by Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the institute. Then His Imperial Highness was gracious enough to grant a message to the institute. Following Viscount Okochi's response to the Imperial message, the Government leaders present delivered congratulatory messages. In a ceremony which followed, persons who have served the institute with distinction received letters of thanks from the president of the institute.

RUMANIA TO ANNOUNCE NEW REFORMS MAY 10

Proclamation to Be Issued on Independence Anniversary—Ciano Visit Expected

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 19.—A proclamation of reforms relating to the State Council and corporation representation will be issued on the anniversary of Rumanian indepedence to be celebrated May 10.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, is expected to arrive in the Rumanian capital about that time.

KOGA IS COLLECTING RARE MALAY BIRDS

Will Present Them to His Majesty the Emperor for Inspection

Entrusted with the task of selecting specimens of rare birds and shells of Malaya, in order that they may be presented for inspection by His Majesty the Emperor as souvenirs of the capture of Singapore and the whole of Malaya, Tadamichi Koga, Superintendent of the Ueno Zoo and once Veterinary Surgeon of the Army, is now engrossed in his work in Shonanto, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Marquis Tokugawa, Shige Kimura, B.S., and Dr. Tanakadate, who is in charge of Raffles' Museum in Shonanko, are assisting Superintendent Koga in his gracious work. He reached Shonanko on March 14 and since has been zealously going about his task in the specimen room of the museum.

The Raffles' Museum boasts a rich collection of birds. The former superintendent, a man by the name of Chanso, who was a specialist in Ornithology, enriched this collection by making personal excursions to all parts of Malaya and even as far as Borneo.

With 16,000 different specimens and myriads of others preserved for research work to choose from, Superintendent Koga has a difficult task before him to select 60 or 70 souvenirs, but by hard work he expects to complete his important collection within this month.

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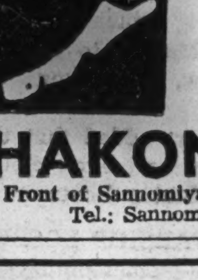

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LANGUAGE PROGRAM SET FOR EAST ASIA

Simplified Form of Japanese to Be Taught to People on Continent

In line with material reconstruction of areas in the southwestern Pacific, the much-mooted problem of cultural reconstruction was given definite shape yesterday at a meeting sponsored by the Board of Information, when 600 ideographs and idioms were decided upon as the initial step toward teaching the Japanese language to the peoples of East Asia, according to Domei.

The meeting at which officials of the Education, Army and Navy Ministries, the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Publications Society were present, chose 300 simple ideographs in everyday use such as "watakushi," "chichi," "haha," "ohayo," and 300 common idioms in order to give beginners a basic understanding of the Japanese language.

The 600 ideographs and idioms chosen after a careful study, embody 40 per cent of the everyday language spoken by the Japanese themselves and will therefore enable persons who have a command of these words to carry on a useful, if not fluent, conversation.

As study of the Japanese language proceeds, the 1,100 basic ideographs selected by the Education Ministry some time ago will be added whereby fuller understanding of the language will be made possible.

As immediate measures to speed up the process of learning, a pamphlet called "Nihongo Hayawakari" (Japanese made easy) containing the 600 chosen ideographs and idioms and their usage will be published immediately for distribution in the south Pacific areas. Further, plans have been completed for the publication beginning in April of the "Toa Gaho" (Pictorial Orient) and "Nihon Gaho" (Pictorial Japan), to be printed in the Thai and Japanese languages for distribution in Thailand and the 'Nippon" a magazine for Mohammedan readers to be printed in Malay and Arabic, while magazines already existing in the Annamese, Tagalog and Malay languages will also be printed in part in the specially selected Japanese characters.

A final decision has not been made regarding the question whether to use the cursive (hiragana) or block (katakana) style of kana, the Japanese syllabary but it is expected that the question will be decided by the end of the month.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

ences exerted by the solemn beauty of the old city of Kyoto and its ancient temples and works of art.

There is a quality forever consistent in Kensaku's dogged will and pertinacity, and in the way he extricates himself out of one maze of despair after another. Nor can it be believed that the case of the man whom he met at Taisen and who somehow seemed nonchalant about his lot, belongs to a world apart where hopes of achieving such a spiritual relief have been exhausted.

Excellent Achievement

In short, as a story that induces the reader to contemplate such a deep spiritual universe, this work is an excellent achievement indeed. Not only that, but the various parts of the narrative are woven so dexterously together into an organic whole as almost to seem artificial. The sequence of the chiaroscuro effects is interestingly arranged. The delineation is frank and straightforward. The author's grasp of objectives is sound, and hence the realisms he portrays ring true and have the virtue of simplicity. His prose is studded with numerous nuances, carved and polished with the artist's flawless touch. In fact, this work has been acknowledged as the masterpiece of the literature of the Taisho era. And we think it well merits this high distinction.

* * *

The author, Naoya Shiga, was born at Rikuzen on February 20, 1883. He made his literary debut as a writer of the Shirakaba school, which came into being at the close of the Naturalist period of letters with the aim of forming a group tendency toward a well-defined Individualism and a humanitarian concept of Neo-Idealism. His published works began to appear from about the year 1908. But at the beginning of the Taisho era (1912-1926) he veered away from creative writing and moved about from place to place for a number of years. It was probably the period of his spiritual romance. In 1916, upon the advice of his friend Saneatsu Mushakoji, he returned to to the literary arena and exhibited his talents as a mature writer.

The soundness and the excellent quality of his work earned for him a public recognition which placed him in the forefront of the literati of his time. A number of authors began, for a while, to imitate his technique. While retaining a deep ardor for idealism characteristic of the Shirakaba school, he embarked upon a course that inclined toward realism. The preciseness of his realistic portraiture and his skill in shadowy, impressionistic delineations were acknowledged to be particularly notable.

Still more noteworthy, perhaps were the sharpness of his intuitive powers, an instinctive trait of his mind which was even regarded by his contemporaries as primitive; his healthy rationalism which could not be shaken by this intuitive sharpness; and his temperamental toughness which a commingling of these attributes induced in him. That this toughness was forged in the ideological throes of Individualism's decline, which plunged him into a state of intellectual solitude and groping, but from which he rose to perfect an artistic medium compounded of a deep and seasoned experience, is clearly evinced in Anya Koro.

This work is not of course, an autobiography in the full sense of the term. It is nonetheless replete with elements of an autobiographical nature and material of a varied sort taken from his own life.

Besides Anya Koro, he produced other masterly novels including Wakai (Reconciliation), 1917; and Nigotta Atama (Muddled Head), 1909. For the most part, however, he wrote short stories. His many fine pieces in this field are Abashiri Made (On Way to Abashiri), 1908; Kamisori (The Razor), 1910; Otsu Junkichi, 1912; Han no Hanzai (Crime of Fan), 1913; Ko o Nusumu Hanashi (Tale of the Stealing of an Infant), 1914; Kinosaki Nite (At Kinosaki), 1917; Kozo no Kamisama (God of an Apprentice), 1919; Taki-bi (Blazing Fire), 1920; Fuyu no Orai (The Wintry Highway), 1924; Yamashina no Kioku (Recollections of Yamashina), 1925; Chijo (Blind Love), 1926; Nikkicho (A Diary), 1934; and others.

Needless to say, a number of these stories, written during the period of his comparatively later years, display an artistic excellence similar to that shown in Anya Koro. Yet it is a fact that the products of his earlier years are also ably constructed works of art. And, as might be expected, they not infrequently impress the reader with the seething ardor of youthful idealism.—(K.B.S.)

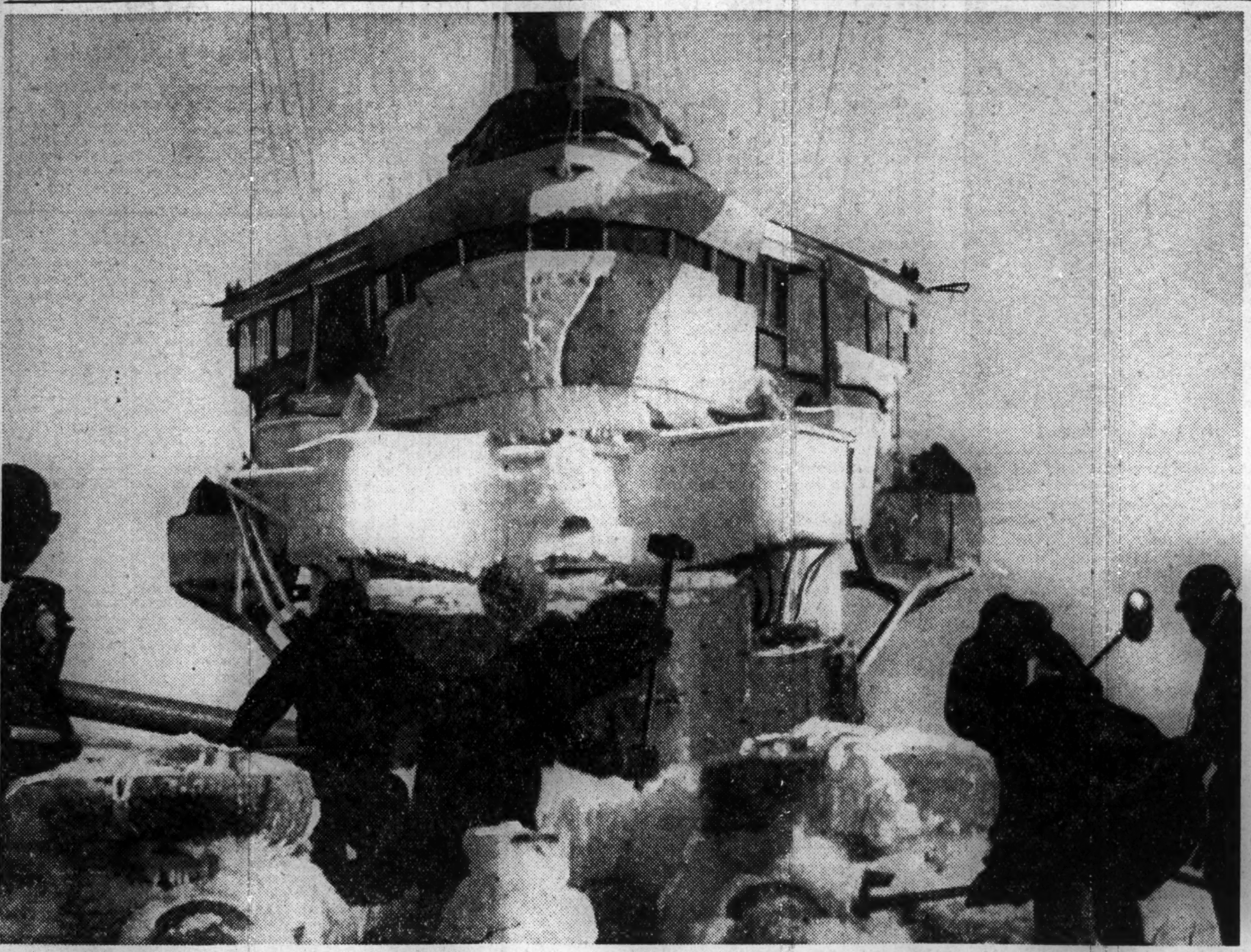
* This is an idea that constitutes the core of the literature of this country's Heian period (794-1191)—an aesthetic idea that comes into existence through the fusion and harmony of mono, or objects, and aware, or subjective feeling.

** One of the basic ideas of Basho's Haiku poetry, which means elegant sense of solitude.

*** An elegant sense of simplicity, such as is charmingly expressed in Cha-no-yu.

(The End)

Guarding Northern Waters



This warship which appears as if it came out of a refrigerator is one of the men-of-war assigned to the task of patroling the northern waters. So cold is it in these regions that ice quickly forms on the armor of the warship. The guns are trained, ready to attack any enemy ships which would disturb the peace of the north. (Photograph taken by Cameraman Yukawa of the Navy Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

Whither Australia? Experts Give Views

POSITION OF CANBERRA GOVERNMENT AND ITS Reliance on United States Discussed At Round-Table Talks

Centering around the subject, "Whither Australia," an interesting roundtable conference was held recently under the auspices of the Asahi Weekly, at which Captain Yoshiaki Oya of the Imperial Navy, Kaoru Kawai of the Kanematsu Shoten, Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, president of the Japan-Australia Society and Torao Wakamatsu, former Japanese Consul-General at Sydney, expressed their respective opinions. Questions and replies follow:

Asahi: "Due to the devastating and incessant raids by the Imperial Air Units, Australia has been thrown into a great panic as the country faces increasing danger. What will become of Britain when her relations with Australia are severed, and what will happen to Australia herself when the Japanese Navy isolates the sub-continent from the United States? Assuming that the country is capable of realizing autarchy, how far can she go with the armaments she has, in defending the country? It is reported that Australia, instead of leaning on Britain, is seeking American aid. Will Mr. Wakamatsu please tell us something in this respect?"

Mr. Wakamatsu; "I think it advisable to touch on the internal problems and the international relations of Australia before saying anything else about the country.

"There are three factions in Australia, namely, the United Australia, Country and Federal Labor Parties, the last mentioned having the largest number of members. Even then, however, it is impossible for the Labor Party alone to form a Cabinet as its members do not form an overwhelming majority. Consequently, the United Australia and Country Parties, which for years have joined forces in opposing the Labor Party, scramble for supremacy in forming the Australian Cabinet.

"In parallel with the White Australia Policy, the members of the Labor Party strongly stressed that immigration be restricted in order to preclude any possible threat to Australia's life-line, maintaining at the same time, their support for high import tariffs in order to prevent the import of cheap foreign commodities which, they contended, would lower their living standards.

Wanted Overseas Trade

"The Country Party, however, had an idea of its own. Most of the supporters being live-stock farmers, the most important industry of Australia, the Party adhered to a policy of forming good trade relations with overseas countries so that live-stock products could be exported substantially to foreign countries.

"The chief market of Australian live-stock products in the past was in Europe, but trade relations gradually became aggravated while on the other hand, the possibilities of exporting such goods to Japan and other countries in Greater East Asia increased with the result that a tendency was indicated among some of the members to adopt a friendly policy toward Japan.

"The United Australia Party, being influenced by the conservative principle, was prone to lean on Britain with regard to various matters.

"After the first World War, the Equator was made the border line in disposing of the former German territories, entrusting the Marshal and Caroline Islands to Japanese administration while the Bismarck and New Britain Islands were mandated to Australia. Any anxiety Australia may have held with regard to Japan's 'ambition' prior to the World War was thus completely removed.

"Then came the Manchurian Incident, but during this time, it was held in Australian quarters that Japan, now that she had acquired access to this vast continent, would not extend her hands to Australia. With the outbreak of the China Affair, however, Australia again began harboring fears as the sphere of Japanese military operations was extended to the southern part of the continent, those in the political circles intensifying the Australian policy against Japan to forestall 'possible menace.'

"In 1937, the Lyons Cabinet was born and the then Australian Premier, Joseph Aloysius Lyons, proposed to open a Pacific Conference, asking for my opinion in this connection. The Australian premier had no definite plan then, but expressed his apprehension over the German attitude which, according to his opinion, was starting to disregard the Treaty of Versailles. He stated that though the League of Nations was in existence the Pacific Conference was to be based on a smaller scale, and to be taken part in by countries in the Pacific, holding the convention, if possible, in Tokyo. President Roosevelt is said to have expressed approval of this plan.

"This was before the outbreak of the China Affair, but with the start of hostilities between Japan and China, the anxiety of the Australians increased by leaps and bounds, and the slogan of 'Australia for Australians' adhered to by the Labor Party slowly waned, giving way to dependence on Britain.

Relies More on U.S.

"With the progress of the second World War, particularly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the contention that not much expectation can be placed on Britain mounted with the result that Australia, instead of depending on Britain, endeavored to bring about closer relations with the United States in the hope of securing the latter's aid in safeguarding the country."

Mr. Kawai: "Although every Australian must hold deep in his heart an idea that the country will share the fate of Britain, it is an undeniable fact that the Australians nevertheless relied either on Japan or the United States inwardly. Due, however, to the White Australia Policy and the ban on the immigration of Orientals on the basis of this policy, she concluded it best to depend on America, an Anglo-Saxon country, the same as Britain."

Prince Tokugawa: "The fundamental policy of Australia must have been to act in concert with the British Empire, but at the same time, Australians realized the position in which their country is placed in the Pacific, with America on the one hand and, nearest to Australia among the world Powers, Japan on the other. Some of the Australians, particularly those among the scholars, therefore, were placed in a predicament insofar as this problem was concerned as they reasoned that Australia must remain a part of the British Empire, but at the same time, she must exercise every possible effort in preventing adoption of an attitude or taking action which might jeopardize the country's relations with Japan.

"There has always been a wave of enthusiasm among the Australians over study and research of the Japanese language which increased or decreased according to her relations with Japan. This, however, was not out of their desire to befriend Japan but, rather, because of the precautionary sentiment they harbored against Japan. Whenever precaution was deemed necessary, therefore, the enthusiasm over the study of the Japanese language increased.

"There is no room for doubt that Japan will be victorious in the present war and, as such, it will, by far, add further to the plight of Australia. However, a way will be opened for the country if she reconsiders her future policy. It is as clear as daylight that America, pretending as she is to be willing to extend various forms of aid to Australia, is only waiting for an opportunity to make most of Australia."

Mr. Wakamatsu: "When Premier Lyons proposed the Pacific Conference, he told me that such a convention was absolutely necessary both from political and economical points of view, for Australia, though she must maintain her traditional relations with Britain, is one of the Powers in the Pacific.

"A day before the announcement of his administrative policy, Robert Gordon Menzies, successor to Premier Lyons after the latter's death, stressed that Australia must attach importance to the Orient in future from political, economical and cultural angles, and asked me if I had any suggestions to make.

Straightforward Opinion

"After expressing my hearty approval of his opinion, I told him that the term, 'Far East' often used by Britain, is to Australia, 'Near North.' He promised then that he would use the new term during his forthcoming address and pressed for further opinions. I told him straightforwardly that there is nothing in the minds of the Japanese people other than economic development but the Australian Government nevertheless resorted to such absurd measures as restricting Japanese immigrants. I also said that there must be many ways to bring about closer relations with Japan but that first of all, Australia should endeavor to exchange diplomatic missions with Japan.

"He expressed his approval of my suggestion and advised me to issue a statement to this effect in the newspapers as he himself would touch on the subject during the course of an announcement of his administrative policy. True to his promise, Premier Menzies stressed the importance of this point, resulting in the dispatch of Sir John G. Latham as first Australian Minister to Japan."

Asahi: "But Sir John returned to Australia before doing anything worth mentioning. Will Prince Tokugawa please tell us something in this connection?"

Prince Tokugawa: "I really do not know the true circumstances, but was it not that he was called back before anything happened that required his real activities? It is apparent, however, that the Australian Government in sending a man of Sir Latham's caliber was greatly interested, or rather, was anxious to maintain friendly relations with Japan.

"In the course of a speech delivered at the reception given in his honor, the sponsor asked Sir John to stay in Japan as long as possible. The latter replied that he realized the importance of Japan-Australian relations and that he was instructed by his home Government to work as long as possible. 'However,' the Australian Minister said, 'the Japanese people must bring about a situation so that I can stay in Japan for a lengthy period; otherwise, I shall not be able to do so, much as I want to.'"

Captain Oya: "Now that about all there is to say about the sentiments of the Australians has been said, I should like to say a few words regarding British feelings for Australia.

"Following the armistice of the first World War, Canada and India rapidly gained importance as industrial nations, but it was only a few years ago that Australia was actually industrialized and, consequently, the part she played in British finance so far is negligible. Other than placing expectation on Australian wool and wheat, therefore, Britain viewed Canada and other dominions with much more importance, though Australia herself depended considerably on Britain. Under such circumstances, the aid from Britain did not come in a manner satisfactory to Australia, this increasing her anxieties especially as she is not in a position to defend her country with her own power."

Army Is Overseas

Asahi: "Of the total population of 7,000,000, those between the ages of 18 and 36 number about one million, one-fourth of which, or about 250,000, have now been sent to the front for Britain. The majority of this number, Australia claims, is fighting on the African front while the remainder is on the Malay front and, moreover, Australian troops top the list in the number of British casualties.

"Prior to the fall of Singapore, Britain made it clear that she was in no position to send reinforcements, which meant more casualties among the Australian soldiers fighting in Malaya, giving rise to the rumor that the Australians were manifesting discontent in the British attitude. If the current state of affairs continues, would it not be possible to animate Australian antipathy toward Britain?"

Mr. Kawai: "Such an outcome, politically, may be possible, but economically, I am not so sure. After all, the Australians must be fighting this war, not to lose, but with the intention of scoring final victory and, consequently, they must consider the question of post-war trade relations with Britain. They cannot place much expectation, for instance, on America for the purchase of wool. The same applies to wheat."

Captain Oya: "Australia cannot help but feel menaced with the loss of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies: etc. on which the country relied considerably as the so-called outer ring of defense. Due to the great distance, her communications with either Britain or America will be completely severed when Japan gains complete mastery of air and sea over this region, thus completely shutting off Australia from the outside.

"The naval strength of either Australia or New Zealand does not merit mention though of course a few warships which managed to escape from the Netherlands East Indies or Malaya might have reached there. On the other hand, out of her limited number of troops, Australia dispatched some 250,000 men to fight for Britain in different fronts, of whom many are among the list of casualties.

"Consequently, if there are any men of foresight in Australia, it will be well for them to steer the country clear of the turmoils of war and join the Co-Prosperity Sphere; otherwise, Australia will be digging her own grave as did the Netherlands East Indies."

Saved Her 'Face'

Prince Tokugawa: "During the first World War, the Imperial Fleet protected the coast of Australia and New Zealand, convoyed their transports to Europe and even went so far as to save the face of the commander of the Australian cruiser Sydney.

"At that time, the German cruiser, Emden, was wreaking havoc in the vicinity of the Cocos Island in the Indian Ocean. Because of its superiority in speed, the Japanese cruiser, Ibuki, when it sighted the German warship, went ahead of the Sydney to sink it but the commander of the Australian vessel pleaded with Admiral Hiroharu Kato, then the captain of the Ibuki, to let him have the honor of attacking the German cruiser. The request was good naturedly complied with by the Japanese admiral and the Sydney was credited with its sinking."

Asahi: "At any rate, now that Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, the life-line of Australia, have capitulated, Australia is exposed to grave menace. Under the current state of affairs, it will be advisable for Australia to shelve her erstwhile White Australia Policy and welcome Japanese immigration if she hopes to remain in existence as an independent State. There may be various other conditions, but this must be the greatest and most important term in permitting independence to Australia."

Mr. Wakamatsu: "Of course. From a comprehensive view, not only will that be the best policy for Australia, but it will also serve to make the Australians happier eventually because, in that way, it will be possible to develop various resources found in that country. There is no alternative but to break the old tradition and join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as one of the countries in the Pacific if the country is to remain in existence."

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional games. Nankai vs. Asahi and Kyojin vs. Hanshin. Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

O.B. games. Big Six O.B. vs. Middle School O.B. at Meiji Shrine stadium. 1 p.m.

Taiyo Wins 3 to 1

The pre-season championship series of the Professional Baseball League got under way Friday with the Taiyo nine defeating Kurowashi 3 to 1, and the Hankyu club nosing out the Nagoya nine, 1 to 0 at the Korakuen stadium.

Today the series is resumed with Nankai meeting Asahi and the local Kyojin's facing Hanshin from 1 p.m.

Friday's scores:

Kurowashi	000 000 001	1
Taiyo	100 020 00x	3

Batteries: Ishihara and Yoshimizu; Asaoka and Sato.

Hankyu	100 000 000	1
Nagoya	000 000 000	0

Batteries: Mori and Hibino; Kawamura and Koga.

Kobe Notes

The K.R. and A.C. soccer team suffered a heavy 6-2 defeat at the hands of the German Sports Club, in a game staged on the Recreation Ground Thursday afternoon.

The K.R. and A.C. was forced to field rather a weak team as a few of the regular first eleven were not available. The Germans, although playing with only ten men, dominated play throughout the game, especially first half during which they scored four goals to the K.R. and A.C.'s nil.

In the early part of the second period, the K.R. and A.C., through C. Grossman, managed to register. Shortly afterward following a corner kick, Khonji tallied with a pretty shot but this was an end to the scoring as far as the team was concerned. The Germans, however, added another goal to their total in the fifteenth minute and a little while later increased the lead to 6-2.

The teams were: K.R. and A.C.: Jarmain; Rodriguez, Mendonca; Khonji, Schaaps, Mehta; Westphalen, H. Grossmann, C. Grossmann, Brueggemann and Amram. German Sports Club: Kuhweide; Wahlers, Rapp; Schmidt, Fink, P. Buettinghaus; H. Buettinghaus Heise, Franz and F. Rapp.

The K.R. and A.C. soccer eleven is scheduled to meet the Kwansei Gakuin Middle School O.B. on Saturday, March 21, at noon on the Recreation Ground.

The foreigners' line-up has been announced as follows: Brueggemann; Khonji, Fink; Buettinghaus, Mehta, H. Grossmann; Westphalen, Hesse, Franz, C. Grossmann and Rodriguez.

The K.R. and A.C. will soon open its new baseball season and with much enthusiasm being shown amongst the members, in particular the "young blood," another good season is promised.

At a meeting held on Thursday, H. Oberlein, who, it is recalled, hurled the K.R. and A.C. squad to victory in last year's interport with the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club, was unanimously appointed captain with R. Mehta as vice-captain. E. F. Starkow has been appointed manager.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 19: Lieut.-General K. Ando (Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association), Lieut. H. Aizawa, Mr. M. Fujita, Mr. S. di Perta Giuseppe, Mr. H. Hiramatsu, Mr. R. Kawaguchi, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. Y. Norita, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prehl and two sons, Mr. S. Shimura, Mr. Y. Wakita.

Anglo-U.S. Struggle Increases With Debacle

(Continued from Page 6)

results on the Soviet front, which holds the key to the success of the European war in favor of Berlin and Rome. Consequently, the war situation in the eastern front has to be minutely watched. In East Asia, the "Democracies" are about to meet their nemesis and it will not be long when their political begging bowl will stop moving.

(The End)

234th Subscription Concert
New Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of KAZUO YAMADA
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25 / THURSDAY, MARCH 26 } at 7 p.m.
HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
PROGRAM:
BEETHOVEN: "MISSA SOLEMNIS"
SOLOISTS: T. Seki (Soprano), S. Chiba (Alto), T. Kinoshita (Tenor), K. Yatabe (Bass)
CHORUS: Members of Kunitachi Ongaku Gakko and Tamagawa Gakuen
ADMISSION: ¥3.00, (excluding 60% tax), ¥2.00 (excluding 40% tax) (Subscription, ¥2.50, ¥1.50—excluding 40% tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide and Hibiya Public Hall.

Konzert Deutscher Musik
Sponsored by Nichidoku Bunka Kyokai
Monday, March 23, at 6:30 p.m.
Hibiya Public Hall
Programme:
Soprano Solo: Kayoko Izaki
Arie der Pamina aus "Die Zanberfloete" .... Mozart
Tom der Reimer ..... Carl Loewe
Treaume .... R. Wagner
Der Engel .... „ „
Inner Leiser Wird Mein Schlummer .... Brahms
Botschaft .... Brahms
Lied der Adele aus "Die Fledermans" .... J. Strauss
'Cello Solo: Takashi Kurata
Arioso .... Bach
Sonata No. 3 in G Minor .... Bach
Variation on a Theme from Mozart .... Beethoven
Piano Solo: Kazuko Kusama
Rapsodie Op. 79 No. 2 G Mer .... Brahms
Carnaval .... Schumann
Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.10 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE

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ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

LIEUTENANT NOBU SHIRASE MAKES TWO TRIPS TO SOUTH POLE

(Continued From Yesterday)

The ship passed the equator on December 29. The New Year day, 1911, was greeted by the ship on the southern Pacific. She arrived at its first destination, Wellington Harbor on February 7, the same year, where she refuelled and took on more drinking water. She left the harbor on February 11, the Empire Day. Her voyage for the two subsequent weeks was smooth and eventless save that penguins began visiting the ship several days after its departure from Wellington. The birds were the only thing to break the monotony of the party's life on the sea. When on January 28 the ship arrived at a point, lat. 60°S., long 170° E., the temperature of the sea water was 6° C., which indicated the expedition's company was nearing the polar circle.

Suddenly there appeared to the left of the ship an iceberg measuring about 150 feet in height and nearly one mile in circumference. As it was the first iceberg met by the party, all on board gazed at it for a moment with bulging eyes. The next day was snowy from early in the afternoon. The snowfall was more intensified when night came. One of the dogs died that day.

On March 3, when all in the homeland of Japan were supposed to be enjoying the Girls' Doll Festival the Kainan Maru entered into the Antarctic Circle. The sea around the ship was full of icebergs standing high above the sea. At a distance beyond the forests of icebergs were seen monstrous whales spouting up water. Weaving through the icebergs, the ship moved on and on. She arrived on the morning of March 6 in lat. 72° S. To the ship's left came the view of Mt. Sabine, known as the highest peak in the South Pole regions with the height of 12,000 feet above sea level. Apparently the party had entered into Ross Sea. There was joy and jubilation aboard the ship.

The Kainan Maru sailed further on till on March 9 there appeared around the vessel many floating fragments of ice, each shaped like a round "mochi" cake, the number of which increased as the ship advanced. Gradually the ice fragments came in so many numbers that the sea waters around began to freeze all over to check the ship's advance. Undaunted, the crew pushed on finding the way where these ice lumps looked fewest.

Finally the path of the ship, which had remained unfrozen until then began to harden all over. The situation became even worse as March 11 and 12 arrived, the snow falling constantly and the cold, biting, changeable wind peculiar to the South Pole region whipping the snow flakes. The crew, composed of well-trained sailors, could not but be greatly annoyed. At noon, March 12, the ship reached a point, lat. 74°16' S., long. 172°7' E., where the ship found itself completely glued to the ice. Considering the fact that the Antarctic was now entering its coldest season which lasts half a year, all on board were convinced that any further forced move would be of no avail.

Then an agreement was reached among the members of the expedition that they would withdraw from the reached spot for some time and then renew their advance with better equipment and at a more favorable time. The ship was then pulled out of the ice and on March 15 headed north for Sydney, Australia.

The voyage to Sydney was attended by many difficulties. The ship reached the port on May 1, 1911. When she reached the Australian port, the permit to enter the harbor was not given to her immediately. It will be recalled that the anti-Japanese sentiment was strong in Australia at this time. The local papers carried various groundless rumors about the Kainan Maru. Through the good offices of the Japanese Consul at Sydney and the leading Japanese residents, however, the ship was allowed to enter the harbor, eight days after her arrival near the breakwater.

A few days later, on May 17, Captain Nomura and Mr. Tada of the exploration party left Sydney for Japan to arrange matters for the renewal of their right to go to the South Pole. The others, while these two men were away, were obliged to live in a rented shack for about half a year. However, none among them complained about their plight. All were glowing with their hopes of starting again on their exploration. The crew and the explorers spent their days repairing the ship.

Captain Nomura, one of the two men despatched to Japan, came back to Sydney on October 18, the same year, carrying provisions and more equipments for the ship and the men. About a month later, the other messenger, Mr. Tada rejoined the party accompanied by a few new members, including an agricultural expert and a photographer. Also some food and 29 dogs were brought by Mr. Tada. All of the party felt greatly encouraged and each pledged themselves to bring the renewed expedition to a successful conclusion.

As they were arranging for their second attempt to penetrate into the South Pole circle, they thought they should plan more carefully and bring along more and better equipment. They agreed to land around a spot, long. 160° W. lat. 77°5' S., for the purpose of making scientific surveys. A unit of the party was to be formed to explore a region skirting Edward VII. Land.

The Kainan Maru, repaired and looking like new, moved out of Sydney Harbor on November 19, 1911. The food carried on board seemed enough to feed the men for two years and a half. The men numbered 27, inclusive of the crew, and sled-dogs numbered 30. The party with renewed spirits headed again for the antarctic where icy winds were whining.

From Sydney to the antarctic circle, roughly the same course as at the first time was followed, save that the party greeted the New Year day of 1912 on the sea, with a very simple celebration dinner which they had in the cold South Pole wind. Nevertheless, the men enjoyed the simple festivity. Lieutenant Shirase was now 48 years old.

On January 3, the exploration vessel entered into Ross Sea, when the waters were unusually calm and some sea fowls were seen gracefully flying here and there. The party felt very encouraged, and the members went wild when someone cried out "Land, land." Suddenly the deck of the ship was crowded with men who had grown weary of the sea. Mt. Sabine was right before their eyes. Other peaks were visible between the broken pieces of cloud. For the first time, after a long interval, smiles were seen on the face of Lieutenant Shirase and Captain Nomura.

The antarctic regions, it was understood, usually have an unbroken shell of wintry nights for half the year, while the other half is summer. Just at the time of the exploration ship's entry into the polar regions, it was like mid-summer and the sun glistening overhead seemed to be glued to the same place. But under the sun lay the cold sea covered with floating ice fragments and icebergs, through which the ship had to be steered with much caution, for any reckless navigation would certainly damage the vessel. Turning right and left, the Kainan Maru threaded through the treacherous sea. The Kainan Maru went further and further into the Rose Sea and the Bay of Whales, the expected destination of the party, came within their vision.

On January 16, 1912, they found a small uncharted inlet along the coast of a large land, which they christened Kainan Bay after their ship's name. With the intention of landing at the Bay of Whales, they sailed further on and reached the bay at about 7 p.m. the same day. The party was stumped to see another sailing boat already anchored near the same bay. At first the vessel was suspected of being a pirate ship. On approaching it, however, it was found out to be of Norwegian nationality, its flag of a blue cross fluttering atop the mast.

The Norwegian vessel, it was further proved, was the Fram, the exploration ship of Captain Ronald Amundsen of Norway. The Kainan Maru, anchored at a point a mile and a half away to the west of the Fram at 10 p.m. on January 16. The point was at an edge of an iceberg around the entrance of the Bay of Whales. About 20 miles further away, where the iceberg met the land, there stood an extensive ice wall, about 2.0 feet in height and 500 miles in horizontal length. The wall stood almost upright, defying any scaling. The sea in this area measuring 2,000 leagues in depth, looked as blue as the sky. The antarctic scenes with many of their peculiarities were puzzling to those who were guests of the bottom of the world for the first time especially as the sun never sinks for half a year.

There, seven members of the Shirase party, including Shirase himself, and two men in charge of dogs disembarked. From the midnight of January 16 to early the next morning, the landing party loaded with 40 parcels and accompanied by 30 dogs was laboring over the 20-mile wide glacier. On their way, just two miles away from the edge of the ice sheet, they built a small hut which was to serve as their base. Two men of the landing party were to stay in the hut and the other five proceeded to surmount the ice wall towering before them. Of those who were to remain on the ship, it was arranged that five should engage in the survey of the climatic conditions. This group was then to land somewhere around Edward VII. Land and there, going back to the west, meet the main exploration party near Bay of Whales.

The main expedition left their base on the ice sheet at 7 a.m. on January 20, all on two dog-pulled sleds, with Lieutenant Shirase in the lead. With their final aim of reaching the southern extremity of the earth's axis, the party sped on to the southeast on an endless expanse of snow and ice.

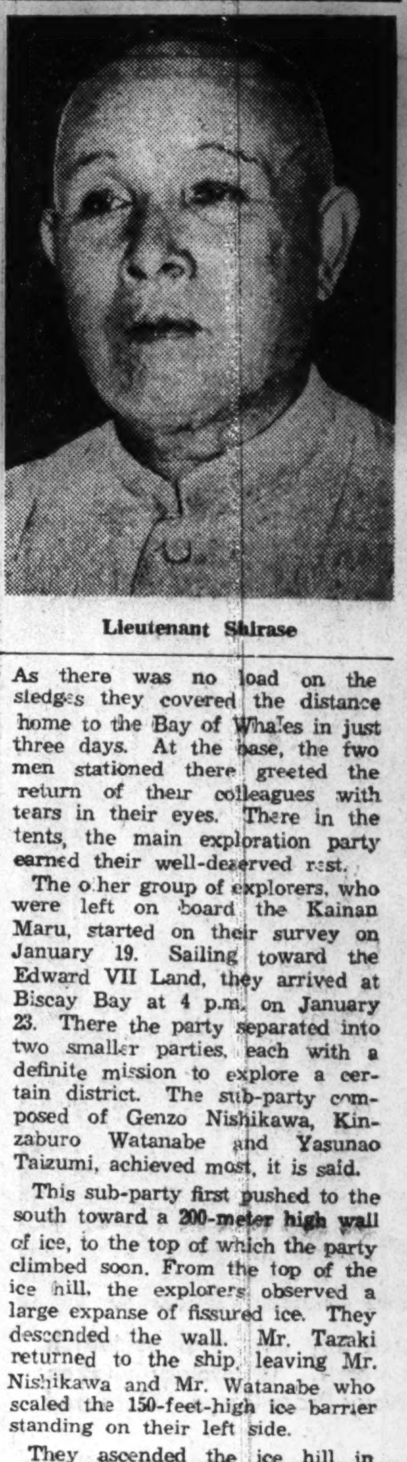
The next day, January 21, a terrific snow storm overtook the party. Unable to go further, the party pitched their tents on the ice and waited till the snow stopped. After a few days, they started again, but soon found that the dogs were losing their former pep from the heavy load which they had to pull. To relieve the burden of the animals, it was arranged that the packs carried on the sledges be unloaded here and there, a few at a time and properly covered. They thought these would also serve as a good guide on their way back.

Another snow storm, more terrific than the former, attacked the party on the sixth day of its departure from their base camp. Visibility was low. The two groups finally lost sight of each other. The party thought that all was up as each sled did not carry complete provisions and cooking utensils. Fortunately, however, they were delivered from this despondency when the sledges finally sighted each other.

On January 28, the party of five explorers arrived at a point, lat. 85° 5' s., long. 156° 37' w., about 180 miles away from their base on the glacier. It was thought it would be dangerous to push on any further for the provisions were running low. They decided to turn back from this point. They planted a Rising Sun flag there and at its foot buried a copper box containing a list of the names of the entire exploration party and the supporters of the project. The spot was named by Lieutenant Shirase as Yamato Field, the name being inscribed on a copper post erected in the same place, to indicate to future explorers that the Japanese had arrived there first.

The next day, at 2:30 p.m., the explorers headed for their home base. They looked back many times at the point where the fluttering flag beckoned them. The party sped on straight back to the north.

Explorer



Lieutenant Shirase

As there was no load on the sledges they covered the distance home to the Bay of Whales in just three days. At the base, the two men stationed there greeted the return of their colleagues with tears in their eyes. There in the tents, the main exploration party earned their well-deserved rest.

The other group of explorers, who were left on board the Kainan Maru, started on their survey on January 19. Sailing toward the Edward VII Land, they arrived at Biscay Bay at 4 p.m. on January 23. There the party separated into two smaller parties, each with a definite mission to explore a certain district. The sub-party composed of Genzo Nishikawa, Kinzaburo Watanabe and Yasunao Taizumi, achieved most, it is said.

This sub-party first pushed to the south toward a 200-meter high wall of ice, to the top of which the party climbed soon. From the top of the ice hill, the explorers observed a large expanse of fissured ice. They descended the wall. Mr. Tazaki returned to the ship, leaving Mr. Nishikawa and Mr. Watanabe who scaled the 150-feet-high ice barrier standing on their left side.

They ascended the ice hill in about two hours. Then they pushed further to Queen Alexandra Ranges, towering just beyond this barrier. It was 6 a.m. on January 24 and the ranges lay about 12 miles away from the place when the two landed from their ship. In the 14 subsequent hours, the party reached the foot of the hill, and at once started climbing. When they neared the peaks, the climbers were suddenly faced with a vertical precipitous wall. Despite all their readiness to conquer all kinds of difficulty, the two men found themselves completely baffled.

They gave up their attempt of going up the peaks, which were only 70 feet away, and planted a wooden post on the spot with their names inscribed on the post.

As far as Mr. Nishikawa was concerned, however, he was determined to scale the peak then and there. After parting with Mr. Watanabe, he resumed his trek following a new course to the rear side of the mountain. Mr. Nishikawa saw a sight spreading before him, a place where no past explorers had set their eyes. According to Mr. Nishikawa, the world before him was a pure white world with nothing obstructing the view save one of the three-branched ridges of the Queen Alexandra Ranges. The whole panorama was an endless expanse of ice stretching without undulations.

The same view was enjoyed from a different angle by Mr. Nishikawa on his way back, when he found another stretch of the ranges extending for 20 miles. If he had followed the newly discovered branch of the peak he might have stood at the very end of the southern axis of the earth. But Mr Nishikawa turned back.

Thus ended the exploration. The party boarded the Kainan Maru in Biscay Bay and set off for the Bay of Whales on the night of January 24, reaching the bay on February 3. The Kainan Maru left for Japan on February 4.

When the ship arrived at Shibaura Bay, Tokyo, on June 19, 1912, after finishing her three-year-long antarctic exploration, the crowds who gathered on the shores from all parts of the country welcomed the ship with thundering cheers.

The significance of the antarctic exploration by Lieutenant Shirase's party, it is recalled, lies in its contributions to the scientific survey made of the regions.

The exploration was an epochal event in Japan's history of navigation. It did much to inspire the interest in ocean navigation among the general public of Japan.

ART OF BUGAKU

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF MASKS, COSTUMES USED IN DANCE DESCRIBED

(Continued From Yesterday)

The stage, a square platform, covered with green felt, was raised several inches above a black verandah. This was enclosed by a low, red balustrade, the pillars ornamented with brass. There were two flights of steps, one a means of approach, while the second in the rear was to be used by the dancers. About this remarkable, theatrical platform had been placed a wealth of chrysanthemums, bronze, maroon, rose and bright yellow.

Overhead was a blue sky, the fleecy cloud patterns forever changing. Behind the stage were the shelters for the musicians, one on either side of the steps. The roofs were fashioned of oiled paper stretched over frames, and curtains were hung of red and white stripes, tied back with purple cords and tassels.

One was for the musicians when playing for the dances of the Right, and the other for use when the dances of the Left were given. For during many centuries the dances and musicians have been divided into two, those of the Left having been imported from China, and those from the Right from Korea. Once the entertainment of the Imperial Court for the highest in the land, but now it was about to be revealed before the wondering eyes of the masses.

In their flowing robes the musicians took up their position on the mats. Prominent among the instruments was a round, gilt drum, adorned with playful, colorful lions, disporting themselves among peonies. It was suspended from a frame, the top of which was of fine brasswork, waves, ending in tongues of flame, symbolizing fire and water.

Like apparitions from another world came four scarlet-clad figures, who took up their positions in Manzairaku, the traditional piece given always at times of great rejoicing. Short uppergarments and flowing trains, trousers that bagged below the knees, and stiff leggings, completed the multi-colored costumes. Coverings for the feet were of woven white cotton cord, like modern bedroom slippers. As though cleared for action, their inner brocade sleeves were displayed and on their heads were brilliant head-dresses of brocade.

Once more the centuries were rolled backward when Bairo a shield-dance was given. Two warriors advanced bearing wooden shields, gilded and painted with flowers. They carried halberts, and swords hung from their belts. Executing a stage movement, they laid down their long weapons parallel to each other, placing them back to back. They then danced with their swords unsheathed.

Looking away from this mimic fight, Tokyo stretched far below, grey, indistinct, mirage-like. The bustling city seemed less real than this dance to celebrate peace after some victory centuries ago.

Wearing a huge, red mask, a fantastic figure took the center of the stage. The nose was high, the eyeballs slanted upward at a vertical angle. This was Bato signifying relief after struggle, said to have come from India, and to mean a description of a fight between a man and a beast.

Raising a black-lacquered baton, ornamented with brass, high over the head, the strange character gave quick turns to the wrists, or, placing the baton on the stage, he'd it there while looking upward at the sun, signifying some wizardry unknown to mortals. Again came the impression that this was not real, but a vision of an entertainment in the camp of Genghis Khan.

Then another grotesque Bugaku character possessed the stage, Ran Ryo-o. The metallic golden mask, green facial furrows traced upon it, expressed a whimsical spirit, as though it had been laughing at time and tide throughout the centuries. The nose was shaped like the snout of a fox, black pupils stood out from round, red eyeballs. The forehead was blue with gold markings, and above was poised the head of a dragon. The dancer wore a brocaded hood that added to the sinister appearance of the figure. The upper teeth showed, but something had happened to the lower portion of the mask; the jaw hung loose, and was nothing more than a small golden cup. To this was attached a white, straggling beard.

The brilliant sunshine of a mellow November day fell upon the dancer with its half-human, half-animal mask. As the dancer circled and stamped, bent and swayed, and then postured and gestured with a golden wand, two butterflies, like yellow autumn leaves floated over the stage, and a deep-red dragonfly poised for a second on the balustrade.

In conclusion, the Bugaku company gave Nesori, believed to have come to Japan from the region of the Ussuri River in Siberia. A strange blue mask was used, having wide-open eyes. White hair and a hood framed the face. The lower jaw was detached and hung so low that the dancers own chin was exposed. The red gums of the mask had two brass spikes for teeth, and a white beard completed one of the weirdest masks ever created for theatrical use.

There it crouched in the center of the green-covered stage, the canopy of blue sky overhead. The costume was a blue upper-garment with a train to match, the trousers of soft green, embroidered, an apple-green apron, the hood of leafy-green brocade. Surely a ghostly visitor from a nomad Mongol caravanserai, this blue-green figure with its unearthly mask.

But just when it seemed out of all relation to this modern world, two airplanes passed swiftly overhead, so near that the purr of the engines mingled with the celestial music of a thousand years ago.

In Hassen (Eight Cranes) there is felt the savor of the sea, and since its origin was in Korea, it is easy to imagine that it was created by folk-dancers who were familiar with the bird-life in the harbors of the coast of this country, and the fantastic islands flung off the mainland. The costumes are characteristic of the dances of Korea, plain materials and simple lines. The loose upper-garments worn by the dancers in Hassen are of blue, suggesting the sea, and over this is a net. In this there is a scattered design of fish as though they had just been caught. To still increase the suggestion of birds that feed on the finny tribe, the dancers wear crowns like unfolded fans, forming a colorful semi-circle that at once makes the audience visualise the coxcombs of birds.

In the beaks of the bird-like masks there are hung small bells, and as the dancers move they make a tinkling-sound that is supposed to further the illusion of the birds and their chirping notes.

To have seen this performed by four dancers on the Bugaku stage placed before the entrance gate to the sanctuary of Emperor Meiji, in the inner-courtyard of the Shrine, where his spirit is worshipped, was an unforgettable event. The four dancers circled and postured, separating to the four corners of the stage, then moving together toward the center, raising their wide sleeves up and down, which stimulated the imagination, and it was felt that countless generations must have received the impression of uplifted wings in this bird-dance, created so long ago in the past.

Behind the dance-platform with its cover of green brocade, outlined by a red balustrade, the members of the orchestra in their picturesque costumes were like a picture that had been transmitted by television

(Continued on Page 2)

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COOK and house amah for immediate engagement. Married couple preferred. Apply Box 75, Japan Times, Yokohama.

GERMAN firm requires efficient accountant as well as Japanese clerk. State experience, salary desired and other particulars to Box 609, Japan Times, Yokohama.

GOOD experienced woman cook, preferably in German cooking. Please telephone Ginza 3614.

VACANCY in foreign firm for a lady office clerk with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy. State particulars to Box 610, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WANTED secretary-interpreter with thorough knowledge of English. Tel. Yotsuya 35-1224 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., Tokyo.

WANTED immediately an experienced good amah, speaking English. Apply Tel. Yotsuya (35) 3901, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl, with several years experience in import-export firm, wishes position as typist in French or English. Please apply Box 1017, Japan Times, Kobe.

NURSE, intelligent Japanese woman, seeks position in good foreign family but wants to live out. Box 73, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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UNFURNISHED semi-foreign bungalows, two-three rooms at 127 Takinoue, small garden, nice view. Apply Yokohama Post Office Box 287.

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Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "The Pioneers' Enterprises in the Seas," by Dr. Eijiro Honjo.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Naoshi Ohara; Patriotic Poem Recital by Shinjiro Asano.

8:00 News; Music: "Umi Yukaba," "The Song of Great Nippon," "Spring Song" and other choruses.

10:00 Koto music by Keisho Imai and others; Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Teiji Miyahara, "Fantasia Symphony on Japanese Ancient Folksongs" (T. Miyahara).

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Nagoya Mixed Choir

1:00 Narration: "Malaya West Coast Units," by Announcer Kawazoe; Tokiwazu Music; Japanese Old Style Poem and Story Recital by Ryosuke Nakaye.

3:00 News; Noh Drama, Relayed from the Hosho School Noh stage hall.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Samurai Story.

6:30 Talk, "The Japanese and South Seas Climate," by Chifuku Ishikawa.

7:30 Government's Hour; National Chorus, "Clouds Over Mountains," under the direction of Kosack Yamada. Ichiro Fujiyama (Vocal solo), Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Wataru Manzawa (Piano accompaniment).

8:00 Samurai Story; Radio Chat; Story Telling; Piano solo and other entertainment programs.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Bangkok, Thailand: Thai Music and News.

Wanted to Buy

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

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PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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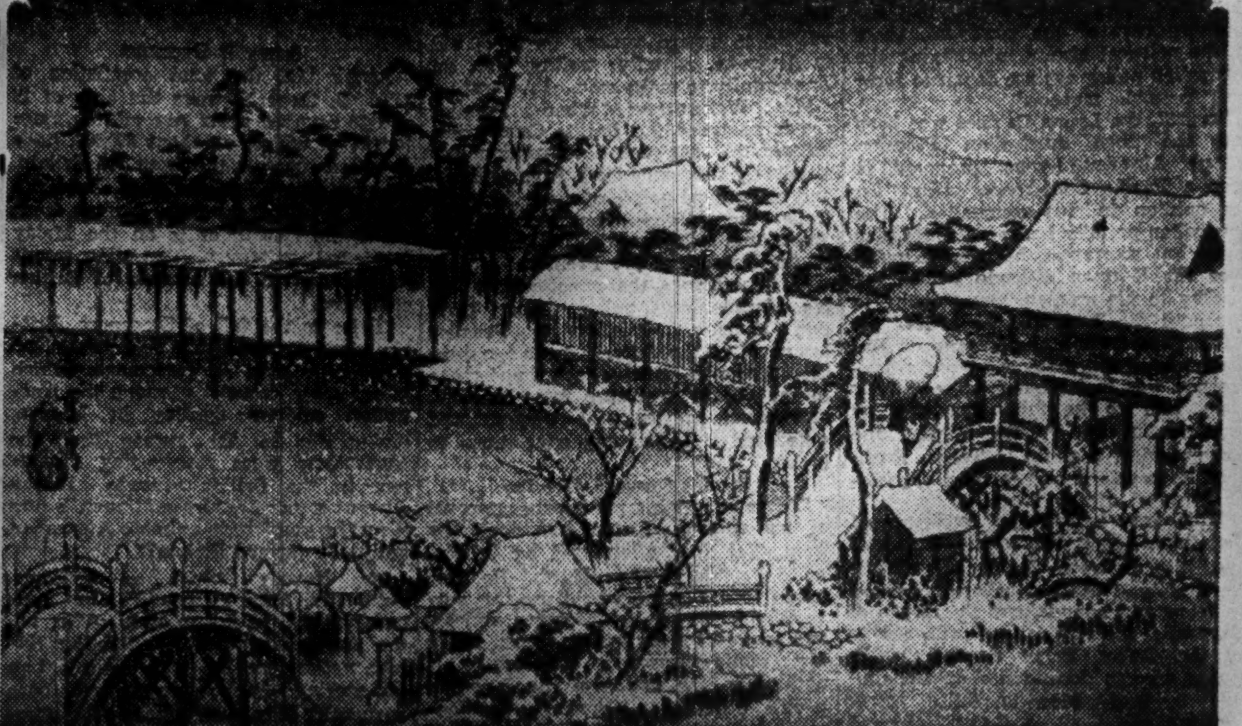
To Hiroshige Nature Was Animate and Perfectly Alive



With simple materials, Hiroshige has succeeded in painting a work of art of great breadth and solidity. In the left picture entitled "Seba" Hiroshige has only had a raft, brushwood boat, the moon, a few clouds and willow-trees tossed in the wind to paint but the print is nevertheless exquisite. The picture to the right is called "Snow in Compounds of Kameido Shrine." This is Hiroshige's first work in Yedo landscape in Oban size. In the original the shrine gate is in red ochre. The bridges, stone lanterns and red plum trees that form one line across the pond and meet with the red ochre shrine gate form a good contrast with the pond which is done in blue. The red ochre color breaks the general monotony of the snow scene.

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CONFIDENCE GROWING IN NANKING CURRENCY

High Prices in Unoccupied China Ascribed to Expected Fall of Chungking

Confidence among the general public of China in the Central Reserve Bank of China is continuing to grow because of a number of factors, Dr. Matsutaro Kimura, an adviser to the Central Reserve Bank of China, told the Nippon Kogyo early this week. Surveying the exchange situation in both the occupied and unoccupied China, Dr. Kimura made the following remarks:

Although the Yokohama Specie Bank has recently taken an epoch-making step to stop quoting its exchange rates on China in terms of old fapi with a view to stabilizing the price situation in the occupied territories, separation of the Nanking note from the Chungking currency will not be such a simple affair for various reasons.

Hitherto the Yokohama Specie Bank had quoted its exchange rates on China both in terms of new and old fapi, but the official relation between the yen and the Chungking legal tender was severed in view of the fact that the rising prices in the areas under the control of the Chiang regime have been exercising bad effects on the price situation in the occupied areas through old fapi. The steep prices in unoccupied China are attributed by economic experts to reports of the imminence of the economic downfall of Chungking.

To Adjust Prices

Strenuous efforts, says the industrial paper, have been made to adjust the price situation in occupied China through the operation of price control measures. Japanese and Chinese authorities have recently realized the necessity of reducing the circulation of Chungking notes in the Nanking-controlled area, believing that if old fapi is more widely replaced by new currency in business transactions, the Nanking territories will become freer from the inimical influence of the Chungking legal tender. Thus they ordered the Yokohama Specie Bank to discontinue the quotation of its exchange rates on old fapi. The new system was put into effect on March 9 and the yen rates against 100 yuan for that day were set at ¥20, selling, and ¥20⅛, buying.

As a result of the new action taken by the Japanese chartered bank, the value of the Nanking currency against the Japanese Army scrips became higher than that of the Chungking notes, although hitherto there had no difference between them. The rate of old fapi against ¥100 was quoted at 480 yuan on March 7, but the quotation slumped to 510 yuan on March 9.

Gaining Confidence

Confidence among the general public in the Central Reserve Bank of China, on the other hand, has continued to grow for the following reasons: (1) tax collection by the Shanghai Maritime Customs in the bank's notes, (2) wider use of the notes by the spinning companies in their purchase of materials and equipments and (3) the adoption of the notes by the Shanghai Municipal Government.

In these circumstances, some business leaders in Nanking propose that the linking between new and old fapi be severed in order furthermore to improve the stability of economic life in occupied China. Dr. Matsutaro Kimura, an adviser to the Central Reserve Bank of China, recently stated that "it is premature to surmise that the relation between the two Chinese currencies will be severed in the near future, but such necessity will become necessary when the Chiang regime attempts to destroy through its legal tender the price administration of the Nanking Government."

The Nippon Kogyo thinks that now is not the right time to take a decisive action in regard to this problem. The present issues of the Chungking notes are estimated at about 8,000,000,000 yuan, one fourth of which are being circulated in the areas under the rule of the Nanking Government. Issues of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes, on the other hand were recorded at about 400,000,000 yuan and deposits in the bank at 700,000,000 yuan at the end of last February. This wide difference, asserts the paper, is the most important factor handicapping the severance of the connection between new and old fapi.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANY WILL OPEN NEW OFFICES

Agency in Kansai Will Act as Liaison Between Association and Manufacturers

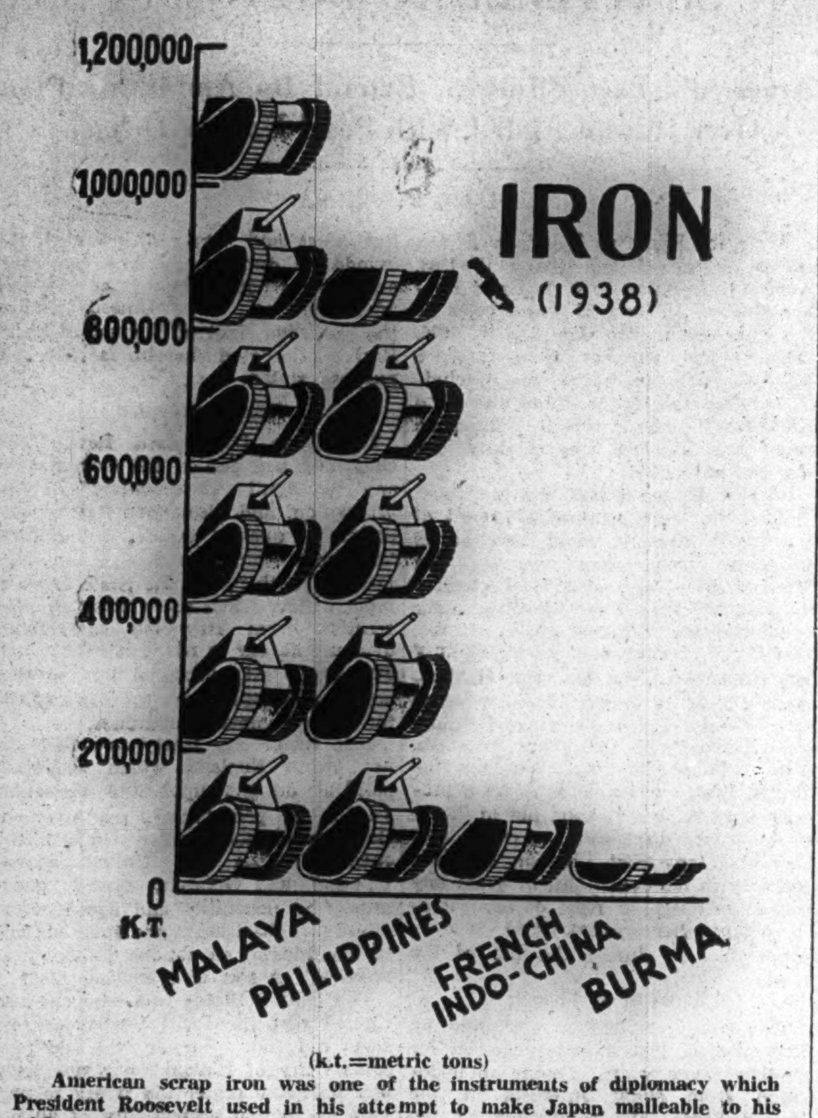
Directors of the Iron and Steel Control Association at a regular meeting held at the Tekko Kaikan, Tokyo, on Thursday, approved the plan for the establishment of a branch office at Keijo and an agency in the Kansai district.

The projected Keijo Banch of the Association will participate in the drafting of plans for the mobilization, production, distribution and transportation of steel in Chosen in accordance with the Enterprise License Ordinance and the Steel Manufacturing Industry Ordinance. It will also manipulate distribution of steel rationing tickets, adjust prices, and regulate supply of labor.

Susumu Iseda, former manager of the Number Two Steel Materials Sale Company, is appointed director of the Keijo Office. The new office will start functioning on and after April 1.

Relative to the above project the Japan Iron and Steel Sale Company will open a branch, and the Steel Raw Materials Control Company, will appoint an agent, in Keijo. The principal object of the Kansai agency of the Iron and Steel Control Association is to act as a liaison body, to maintain close contact between the Control Association and local steel manufacturers.

To Replace U.S. Scrap



(k.t.=metric tons)

American scrap iron was one of the instruments of diplomacy which President Roosevelt used in his attempt to make Japan malleable to his wishes. By withholding it, he thought he could weaken the armament of the Japanese Empire. As soon as Japan saw that it could no longer depend on the scrap iron supply of the United States, it undertook to alter the ratio between ore and scrap iron in the manufacturing process. It has made major adjustments so as to be able to smelt ore at an ever-increasing tempo. With French Indo-China, Malaya, the Philippines and Burma secured for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan can now draw on the vast iron resources of those lands. In Malaya, it is the Japanese who developed its iron resources. Ishihara Industry was first on the scene, when in 1920 it began the operation of the Batu Pahat mine in Johore. Japan Mining followed by starting work in Trengganu and Japan Steel Tubing in Kelantan. Several other Japanese mining companies have also established themselves on the peninsula. The ores there are all hematitic and of excellent quality, containing 64 per cent metal. The Malayan deposits are said to be inexhaustible. As of 1938, production there approached the 1,200,000-metric ton mark. The Philippines has been exporting most of its iron ore to Japan because of its geographical proximity. As of 1938 its production exceeded 1,080,000 metric tons. French Indo-China and Burma have contributed to the iron supply of Japan in the past and will no doubt increase the supply at an accelerated pace hereafter, just as Malaya and the Philippines are bound to do.

SHIP LOSSES TO SEAL U.S., BRITAIN'S DOOM

Colonel Okada, of War Ministry, Tells Asahi Meeting Great Fight Ahead

The fall of the United States and Great Britain will be precipitated by their shipping losses, stated Colonel Kikuzaburo Okada, of the Organization Bureau of the War Ministry, in commenting on the enemy's dwindling resistance power from the point of view of national defense economy at the Greater East Asia Construction roundtable conference held Thursday under the sponsorship of the Asahi.

In the past, the Colonel continued, Great Britain was able to maintain its prosperity and power by dint of its powerful navy, shipping and the natural resources and manpower of its dependencies, but due to the Imperial Naval Force's activities, the enemy's naval strength has almost completely been eradicated from the Greater East Asia Seas. In addition, their shipping, too, is rapidly decreasing due to the operations of the Axis navies in Greater East Asian waters as well as in the European seas.

Although Great Britain boasted of some 30,000,000 tons of shipping soon after the outbreak of the current European War, the total might is rapidly dwindling at the hands of Axis Powers' naval forces, further states the Colonel, pointing out at the same time that the United States' shipping is not so formidable in spite of the country's powerful economic power.

Blow Not Yet Fatal

Great Britain, though it depends solely on the supply of foodstuffs from abroad, will not suffer fatally from the loss of Australia as a foodstuff-supplying source so long as the United States and Canada exist, further continues the Colonel, stating that, however, Great Britain requires shipping in order to secure foodstuffs from the United States and Canada.

Manpower in British India is not to be underestimated, states the Colonel, but Great Britain will not be in a position to use it at will with the Japanese mastery over the Indian Ocean. Added to the loss of Indian manpower, Great Britain will be confronted with further crises with the German and Italian domination of the Mediterranean Sea and with the Caucasus under German control, which will deprive Great Britain of oil in Iraq and Iran vitally necessary for the country's prosecution of warfare, predicts the Colonel.

In concluding his comment, Colonel Okada warns, this country should not underestimate the economic power of the United States and Great Britain which prospered long as "have" nations of the world, although it is presumed that the loss of natural resources in the southern regions is a hard blow to the enemy. The people of this country should renew their determination to continue fighting even for the duration of 10 years or 20 years, added the Colonel.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 20
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,784,222
Over Issues	84,222
Deposits	538,584
Loans	439,581

FISHERY STOCKS UP, MOST OTHERS ZIGZAG

Daido Steel, Tekkosha and Japan High-Frequency Advance

A most interesting ware on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday was Nichiro Fishery which continued to climb remarkably all day. Iron industrials and machinery issues also advanced, but almost all other wares took a zigzag course.

Nichiro Fishery opened at ¥75.00 in the morning session of the short-term market, but before long there appeared a strong bullish sentiment on the issue and the quotation of ¥75.60 was marked at one time. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries moved from ¥101.70 early in the morning to ¥101.80 late afternoon and Hitachi Iron Works from ¥74.80 to ¥75.20 and Japan Steel Tubing from ¥73.80 to ¥74.00.

On the long-term market, Daido Steel Works, old and new, Tekkosha and Japan High-Frequency steps up by from ¥0.30 to ¥0.50, Furukawa Electric Industry by ¥0.50, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery by ¥0.70. Among coal minings, Hokkaido Colliery rose ¥0.20, Iwaki Colliery ¥0.50 and Toho Colliery ¥0.50.

Closing quotations of important issues on the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥132.40, N.Y.K. ¥107.00, its new ¥91.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.30, its new ¥100.00, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	d .2	67.1	68.0
Do, new (25)	37.7	d .6	....	38.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.5	d .8	....	157.2
Do, new (25)	100.8	d .6	....	102.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....	104.8
Do. new (37½)	93.7	d .1	....	94.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.7	u .4	37.3	37.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	d .5	....	76.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	107.4	d1.3	....	107.3
Do, new (37½)	92.3	d .7	92.9	92.4
O. S. K. (50)	98.1	....	....	98.9
Do, new (37½)	83.7	....	84.3	97.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.0	u .1	....	81.7
Do, new (25)	52.7	d .1	53.0	53.4
Uraga Dock (50)	88.0	u .3	....	88.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.5	d .3	102.3	103.5
Hitachi Works (50)	....	....	73.9	74.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.6	....	....	....
Japan Fat (50)	61.2	d .3	....	62.3
Japan Soda (25)	32.6	d .6	32.6	33.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.4	132.4	132.1	132.4
N. Y. K., old	106.7	106.7	106.7	107.0
N. Y. K., new	92.2	92.2	91.8	91.9
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	155.5	155.0	155.3
Do, new	100.5	100.5	100.2	100.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.6	93.8	93.5	93.4
Osaka Stock, new.	72.4	72.4	72.3	71.9
S. M. Railway	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.6
Hitachi Works	75.4	75.4	75.2	74.9
Japan Steel Tube	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.1
Japan Oil	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
Japan Mining	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.6
Manchurian Ind.	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.3

BREEDING INDUSTRY WILL BE EXPANDED

Live-Stock Association Law Receiving Attention for Complete Revision

Expansion of the Greater East Asia's live-stock breeding industry being an imperative need of the day the Imperial Live-Stock Breeders Society held a directors meeting at the Tokyo, Commercial University Alumni Hall, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo, on Thursday, and gave detailed attention upon such questions as bolstering breeders organizations, supply of fodder and feed, and the incorporation into the Society of the honey-bee raisers organizations, according to the Chugai.

A wholesale revision of the existing Live-Stock Breeders Association Law was considered essential for the systematization of all breeders organizations of the country in order effectively to plan the development of the industry which plays no negligible role in the national scheme striving for the construction of the Greater East Asia order. A memorandum containing points desired for revision of the existing law in question was drafted for submittal to the authorities for reference. The Society also approved the incorporation into it of the honey-bee raisers federation. Formal merger of the two organizations is scheduled for April 1 which will bring all bee raisers under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Live-Stock Breeders Society in future. Upon making further studies the Society hopes to outline an improved plan for the supply of fodder and feed.

Points of Revised Law

The memorandum submitted to the authorities for the revision of the existing Live-Stock Breeders Association Law contains the following points:

(1) Qualification for membership: Breeders and raisers of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, rabbits, ducks, bees.

(2) System of organization: The Society shall be a systematized organism, with a central headquarters having branches in prefectures, and smaller offices in towns and villages.

(3) Comprehensive management and guidance of all live-stock breeding industry, and prosecution of government policy are aims of the Society.

(4) The Society's enterprises include planning, encouragement and supervision of activities of the industry, adjustment of demand and supply of live-stock, and materials required for live-stock breeding, control and extension of guidance to member organizations, and all activities generally tending to improve and promote live-stock breeding industry. The Society will also inspect live-stock, and propagate information on live-stock breeding.

Breeders Receive Monetary Aid

Note: Although sale of live-stock and materials requisite for breeding, manufacture of live-stock by-products and their storage will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Live-Stock Breeders Society it will not prevent live-stock breeders receiving financial aid extended them by such financial organizations as have been designated by the Society.

(5) Purview of jurisdiction of Breeders Associations: Superintending associations shall be authorized to exercise power of control over smaller associations placed under them, and collect fees therefrom.

(6) The authorities are requested to assist associations increase revenue needed to carry on their enterprises and for the maintenance of full-time staff.

INDUSTRIAL PATENT BILL IN HANDS OF COMMITTEE

Body Entrusted With Task of Formulating Wartime Law For Property Rights

Appointment of members of the Industrial Patent Rights Wartime Investigation Committee composed of 12 dignitaries and scholars including Commerce Vice-Minister Etsusaburo Shiina, was announced on Thursday. The committee is entrusted with the task of formulating the Industrial Right Wartime Law bill, purporting to govern the administration of patent rights and other property rights owned by enemy nationals, comments the Nikkan Kogyo.

The plan to present to the current Diet the abovementioned bill proving untimely it will certainly be submitted to the next Diet without fail inasmuch as combined and redoubled attention upon the matter has been shown by the Military authorities, the Planning Board and other Government quarters concerned ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Attention of the committee will be focussed on two points, namely, (1) whether the Government will directly manage and administer enemy industrial rights or some authorized civilian agency be appointed to act in behalf of the Government, and (2) the jurisdiction of the law.

More than 500 items are already enumerated as objects of the law. When all other properties and rights owned by enemy nationals are added their number will exceed 5,000. Utilization of enemy industrial patent rights will prove a great asset toward improvement of Japanese industrial technology which is a matter of a categorical importance of the day, comments the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.4	— .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.9	— .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.0	—1.00
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	Same

Children to Enjoy Superior Quality Sweets Of Good Taste and Highly Nutritious Value

Children of this country, particularly infants, will be given confectionery which is superior in quality to the existing cakes and sweets, though restricted to 20 items in variety, as a result of the decision reached recently on the standardization of confectionery, by the special committee of the Federation of Japan Confectionery Industry Associations, reports the Chugai.

The committee was established at the end of last year by the Federation for the study of standardization of confectionery. The twenty items of sweets and cakes manufactured in accordance with the standardization decided by the committee were brought for strict tests before the conference of authorities on foodstuff including the following government officials concerned: Dr. Sasaki of the Agricultural Department of Tokyo Imperial University; chief of the Food Articles Section of the Tokyo Prefectural Office; Prof. Nishino of the Girls Higher Normal School and others.

After brisk exchange of views regarding the 20 varieties of cakes and sweets brought before them, all the conferees voiced approval to the Federation's proposal.

Of the 20 items, the three items of biscuits, wafers and crackers were recommended by the conferees as best suited for infants, in respect to taste and nutrition, reports the journal.

In connection with the decision for the manufacture of these varieties of cakes and sweets, the Federation is shortly scheduled to hold a general meeting of the member guilds of the Federation, headed by Hanzaburo Matsuzaki, to apply to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the revision of official prices fixed, concludes the paper.

SHIPBUILDING POLICY HIT BY LONDON PRESS

Unless Reorganization Made In Marine Industry Britain Unable to Carry on

Newspapers in London are now criticizing the lack of a definite policy on the part of the Churchill Cabinet on shipbuilding, emphasizing the necessity of a sweeping reform in the marine construction industry of England, according to Shinya Hatawa, a Hochi correspondent in Buenos Aires. Mr. Hatawa interprets this press comment as clearly showing the diminishing confidence of the general public in the Churchill Government.

Pointing out that an acute shipping bottleneck is now developing in the British Empire as a result of the sinking of an enormous tonnage of British craft by the Axis naval and air forces, some newspapers assert that, unless the proposed fundamental reorganization is realized, it will be impossible to tide over the prevailing emergency. The Hochi representative in Buenos Aires predicts that this problem will be taken up for discussion in Parliament sooner or later.

Reasons Cited

Referring to the same problem, the Financial News has recently attributed the current situation in shipping and shipbuilding circles to three factors; namely, (1) the difference of views among governmental offices on the construction of new craft and repairing works and the lack of cooperation between the Admiralty and shipbuilding firms; (2) insufficient control over the standards of shipbuilding materials and (3) dissatisfaction among shipbuilders over the defective wartime taxation policy which has resulted in the absorption of the greater part of their profits in taxes.

Criticizing the unplanned shipbuilding policy of the Churchill Government, the Daily Mail states that only four of the big seven shipyards, the pride of England at one time, exist at present. Before the outbreak of the European War, continues the paper, business was exceedingly bad in the British shipbuilding industry, but a noticeable improvement has been seen since the armed clash with Germany and Italy owing to the intensified demand for ship bottoms. Moreover, strenuous efforts have been directed to expand the productive capacity of shipyards.

The heavier taxation plan, however, exercised unfortunate effects on the shipbuilding industry, because it was put into operation when shipyards were about to function at full capacity with the improved facilities, the Daily Mail points out.

Bill Clearings

March 20
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	186.316	119.278
Balance	31.791	20.957

ELECTRIC COMPANIES SOON TO BE STAFFED

Distribution Firms Now in Process of Naming New Personnel

With April 1, slated as the date of the establishment of electricity distribution companies, imminent, the personnel of the managements of the companies has been or are about to be selected in almost all the districts except the Hokkaido, reports the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun Friday.

Shoji Arai, president of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, has been named for the post of president of the Kanto Electric Distribution Company now under contemplation, according to the paper. Mr. Arai is to be assisted in the management of the company by Yasuke Yasukura, managing-director of the Tokyo Electric Light, who is slated for the vice-presidency of the new company as a result of consultation between Mr. Arai, nominated president and Masamichi Takegi, director of the Tokyo District Communications Bureau. Contrary to general expectations, a single vice-president system was adopted, adds the journal.

Officers Chosen

The office of president of the Chugoku Electric Company will be held by Kan-ichi Suzuki, the present president of the Hiroshima Electric Company, who is chairman of the organizing committee. Kenji Ushio, now vice-president of the Sanyo Electric Distribution Company and Sumiyoshi Okubo, director of the Electricity Bureau of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Office have been Chosen for vice-presidents of the contemplated company.

In the districts of Kansai and Shikoku the selection of the personnel has been completed already, while in the districts of Chubu, Hokuriku, Tohoku and Kyushu the personnel choice is smoothly going on to be decided in time for the organization of new companies.

However, in the selection of the president of the Hokkaido Electricity Distribution Company some difficulties are being met, continues the paper, adding that a voice of opposition is being raised by the Hokkaido Prefectural authorities and other quarters for the selection of Kumao Anamizu, now president of the Dai Nippon Electric Power Company, as the president of the new company in the district. The Communications Ministry authorities are determined to settle the matter as soon as possible in view of the approaching date scheduled for the erection of the new company, reports the paper in conclusion.

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PRICES TO BE FIXED ON SOUTH IMPORTS

Efforts Made to Prevent Drop In Commodity Quality and Adjust Expense Level

The official price-fixing will be extended to imports from the southern regions in the near future, as negotiations on this problem are now progressing between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Japanese Army authorities in the occupied areas, declared Takeshige Ishiguro, director of the Price Bureau of the Ministry, in his interview with the press at Osaka on Thursday. Hereafter the price administration, continued the director, will be more easily carried out because important commodities are expected to be supplied from the Southwestern Pacific areas.

Director Ishiguro went to the industrial city to attend a liaison conference of eight prefectural offices in the Kansai and the round-table meeting on price problems which were held at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the morning and afternoon of March 19 respectively.

Prices Will Be Lowered

Mr. Ishiguro also made a noteworthy declaration on the price problem to the effect that when imports from the South increased to a considerable extent the current prices of various domestic commodities concerned would be lowered to cope with the situation to develop at that time.

Admitting the necessity of eliminating the difference in the price level among Japan, China and Manchoukuo, Director Ishiguro disclosed that Hachiro Yamaji, chief of the planning section of the Price Bureau, had been dispatched to Manchoukuo to inspect the price situation there, while Hisatsugu Hongo, chief of the First Department of the bureau, was staying in North and Central China on a similar mission. He continued by saying, "Some steps will be taken on the basis of the reports to be made by these two officials upon their return to Tokyo, but the Commerce and Industry Ministry has no intention to discontinue the granting of subsidies to manufacturers of coal and iron ore on the continent.

"A new office will be created within the Price Bureau in the near future with a view to investigating the price situation throughout the country thereby to adjust the regional difference in the price level. Members of the projected office totaling 20 persons will be selected from among officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry as well as the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry."

The round-table meeting on price problems, attended by prefectural officials and economic leaders in the Kansai, was held under the auspices of the Price Control Cooperative Council of Osaka Prefecture. Mr. Ishiguro declared at the gathering that the Government, as a matter of principle, would stick to the low price policy, but efforts would be made to adjust the irrational points in the price control measures, prevent the deterioration of the quality of commodities and readjust the official prices of cheap daily necessaries.

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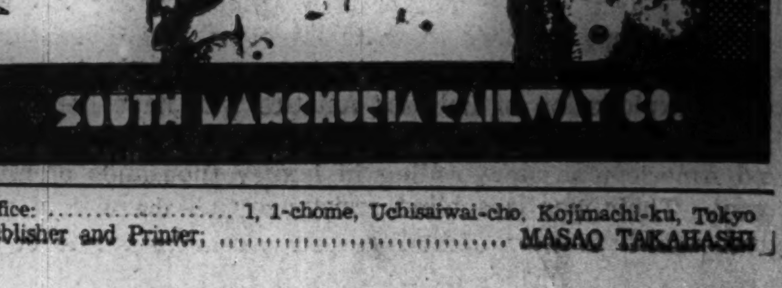

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1942

The Continuing Quarrel

A revealing aftermath of the recent surrender of the East Indies is the recriminations now being bandied about by the various Allied leaders. Quarrels and bickerings among the responsible officials, each blaming the others for the defeat, seem to be characteristic of the Allies after each major disaster. After the German invasion of Poland, Polish generals who fled to Rumania were so angry with each other that they refused to speak to each other even though they were forced to put up at the same hotel. The disgraceful squabbles among the political leaders of pre-Vichy France, even now being continued in the trials at Riom, are also a well-known story.

The same pattern fits the situation with respect to the East Indies. Various British and American leaders are criticizing each other, while the Dutch are naturally bitter at them all for having been left in the lurch. The latter have not been at all backward about letting their feelings be known to their former Allies.

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, former Lieutenant-Governor of the East Indies, has been particularly vociferous in his denunciations of Britain and America. Long before the actual invasion of Java, he characterized American apathy toward the situation there as "criminal," saying that prompt aid on a scale not even dreamed of by the Americans was essential. Later he castigated the British for thinking more about the defense of Burma than of Java. Finally when all his dire predictions came true with the capture of Java by the Japanese, he fled to Australia where he once again bluntly declared that there was no use trying to hide the fact that there was "bitterness in certain places in Java" over the meagerness of the aid furnished by the British and the Americans.

Criticism is not confined to the Dutch by any means. American newspapers have been loud in criticism of their own Government for having been so tardy and niggardly in dispatching aid to the East Indies. The British have also disparaged the conduct of the Americans, although they naturally remain silent about the withdrawal of Wavell from the scene of action.

Evidence of disunity among the Allies is not confined to vocal criticism, but is even more manifest in action. The lack of coordination between English, Australian, and Indian troops, to say nothing of the greater lack of coordination between them and the Americans, Dutch, and Indonesians, attests to the inherent difficulties of conducting joint operations by forces of differing races and languages who have nothing in common. All the talk which emanated earlier from the Allies about their Joint High Command was shown in practice to be mere propaganda.

The semblance of unity forged by artificial means could not withstand the strain of actual test. Confronted by a crisis, each nation went its own way in accordance with its individual notions of self-interest. The United States recalled Admiral Thomas C. Hart when, after the preliminary naval encounters, it became apparent that all was lost, and left the Dutch admirals to bear the brunt of the main attack. Similarly, Britain, losing all interest in the East Indies when Burma was threatened, withdrew Wavell and left the Dutch to meet the invasion alone, although that did not help much to save Burma. Australia, abandoned by her parent country, has been anxiously appealing to the United States for aid, although it must be apparent that if even her own parent country will not help her, she cannot expect very much from slow-moving America.

The Allies themselves are evidently not unaware of the dangers which lie in their mutual recriminations and lack of unity. An American correspondent writing from Australia is reported to have declared that the bitter exchange of criticisms of each other is leading to Allied defeat. "For the first two years of this war," he commented, "the greatest general fighting for the Axis Powers was 'General Complacency' of the Allied forces. Now, in the Pacific zone, there is a new general aiding the enemy—'General Criticism.'" Pointing out that each one of the Allies, thinking that it was carrying an undue share of the burden, is destructively criticizing the others, the correspondent warned: "If we keep on criticizing one another, we are playing directly into the hands of the enemy. We are all in this together. Unless we once and for all drop this criticism of each other, we will all go down in defeat."

Despite the realization of their own danger, however, the Allies seem to be able to do nothing about it. It is not surprising that such should be the case, for the Allies really have nothing to hold them together. If they were fighting for a great cause, their idealism would sustain them through prolonged adversities until the final victory. If they were inspired by a noble passion, they would be able to transcend the handicaps of race and language to wage a united crusade with all the like-minded zealots of whatever color or tongue. But the Allies possess none of these things. Their war is a sordid attempt to cling to their ill-gotten loot of centuries of plundering. Their war is a war to perpetuate the tyrannies of the exploitation of helpless Asiatics who have heretofore been forced to slave to enrich their parasitic British, Dutch, and American masters rolling in luxury thousands of miles away. Their war is a blind resistance to the spirit of progress which is now abroad in this world to rid it of an obsolete and unfair system of status quo in the political and economic realm.

In such a selfish war, it is no wonder that the Allies cannot work together! It is no wonder that each is looking after its own immediate safety and profit with no concern for the others! Why should one country sacrifice its precious men and irreplaceable ships to save another country, only to enable that other country to continue enjoying its loot! It is no wonder that criticisms and squabbles and recriminations mount with each defeat!

Under such circumstances, official propaganda from the Allies to the effect that they will rally their shattered forces to overwhelm Japan in the end can only be regarded as laughable. It is just not in the nature of things for such allies to work successfully together. Victory will continue to rest with those who deserve it.

ANGLO-U.S. STRUGGLE INCREASES WITH DEBACLE IN EAST ASIA WAR

Japan's Victory in Pacific Gives Chance to Germany And Italy for Concentrated Attack on Allies

By TOMIN SUZUKI

From Contemporary Japan, March issue, 1942

Part II

For many years Britain's India policy has been directed toward augmenting capitalist exploitation of the country, impeding the growth of indigenous capitalism. This shows that Whitehall does not even welcome India's industrial strides. During the first phase of the European war it even went to the length of bringing pressure to bear on the aspirations of a section of Indian capitalists to establish airplane factories and shipbuilding yards to stimulate the rise of India's defense industry and allied industrial enterprises.

Moreover, Britain perfected a plan to shift a portion of war expenses on the shoulders of Indian taxpayers. In 1940, the year following the outbreak of the European war, London for the first time recognized the need of developing wartime industries in India and work was immediately begun, but the progress was very slow.

It is hardly possible for Britain to build wartime industries in India by pursuing a self-centered oppressive policy. Furthermore, as the industrial fabric of India is still in a moribund state, it would not be technically possible for Britain to speed up the production of war materials in that country within a year or two to cope with Japan's military strength. In addition, Britain is not in a position to send India arms and troops formidable enough to defend its vast southern territories. The troops it is utilizing are being supplied by the Indian princes from their domains, and as such, it is an uphill work for Britain to mobilize the Indian people on a new basis and system and train them as skilled fighters within a brief period.

Political Disunity Exists

Two factors are essential for materializing the participation of India in the war. One is to equip India with adequate arms and the other is to consolidate its home front. But it has to be noted that in India political disunity exists between the Rajahs of ruling states and the nationalist group, quite apart from the Hindu-Moslem Communal rift. As it is practically impossible for Britain to satisfactorily solve these questions it is apparent that the task of gaining the support of the Indian nation would not be an easy one.

In this connection it may be recalled that the federal plan which was worked out earlier by the British Parliament met with an abject failure, because the Rajahs and political denominations found it quite unworkable. As the Indian princes are obeying the ukase of Britain, it is evident that in the event of India's acquisition of autonomy their status will be undoubtedly imperilled.

It is clear that with the establishment of self-government, a democratic tendency will assert itself in India and it would be interesting to note how Britain then would safeguard the status of the Rajahs. It seems that London has not yet evolved a concrete plan aiming at harmonization of relations between the Indian princes and the Indian people. The same uncertainty prevails with regard to the solution of communal bitterness. Although Britain is attempting to work out a helpful India policy, it is likely that it will not be able to achieve success, thereby losing "the brightest jewel of the British Crown."

Supply Route Cut Off

Recently Chiang Kai-shek visited India and held conversations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the object of making room for Indian participation in the war. It is obvious that Britain plotted such a move to let Chungking and India organize an anti-Japanese front. Now that the Burma supply route has been completely cut off by the Japanese operations, there is no other alternative for Chungking than to get war supplies from the United States and Britain through India. Hence, the importance of an India-Chungking link.

It is highly problematic whether the manipulations of Chiang Kai-shek will succeed in stirring up India against Japan. It has to be remembered that Chungking is only independent in name; in practice, it is a quasi-colony of Britain. On the other hand, India is a subject nation and, therefore, the materialization of a Chungking-India solidarity will not be an easy task. As the Anglo-American "democracy" is fighting the Axis Powers including Japan, it stands to reason that any accord between Chungking and India must require its prior sanction.

Britain is now facing the greatest crisis in its history. The favorable results of the Greater East Asia War have provided Japan with a strategic opportunity to reduce the British Empire. If Germany and Italy take possession of the Suez and control the Red Sea, they will be able to establish direct connections with Japan through the Indian Ocean. If the war develops in this way, Britain will be unable to maintain its position not only in India, but in Africa, too.

Blood Transfusion Route

Judging from the present war situation, it can be asserted that decisive battles would be fought on the eastern front in Europe and on the Indian Ocean in Asia. The importance of the Indian Ocean sea-lane lies in the fact that it is the blood transfusion route of the United States and Britain to maintain the democratic war fronts in Africa, the Mediterranean and Soviet Russia by way of the Persian Gulf.

Although the Italo-German forces have scored brilliant victories against Britain on the Libyan front, it has to be admitted that the control of the Mediterranean is still in the hands of the British Navy. Germany has completely driven out British influence from the European continent and the Balkans and has penetrated the Mediterranean zone by occupying Crete Island, and yet Britain is keeping up its tenacious resistance. Gibraltar and Malta are still acting as bases of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Britain's hold over the Mediterranean has directly consolidated its position in western Asia, and the conquest of Syria and Ethiopia has secured the safety of the Red Sea route. That these regions are functioning as important military centers is solely due to the existence of the Indian Ocean route, the life-line of the British Empire.

Protection of Sea-Lane

The Anglo-American "democracy" is hoping that the Soviet counter-attacks in the eastern front will yield beneficial results, and hence, the protection of the Indian Ocean sea-lane is of utmost importance to safeguard the trans-shipment of supplies. The only way material assistance to the Soviet Union could be sent is either through the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea or through Iran.

Considering the paramount need of maintaining the British position in the Mediterranean and of protecting the Soviet-aiding routes, the United States and Britain are bound to defend the Indian Ocean communication line at any cost, and this is the reason why a large-scale naval battle is expected to take place there between Japan on the one hand and the Anglo-American front on the other. It is hard to guess what results will accrue from the anticipated spring offensive of Germany. However, it has to be borne in mind that the gravity of the war situation in Europe is on the eastern front.

Since the commencement of the German-Soviet war, the main forces of the Third Reich and its Allies have been concentrated on the eastern front, which has a far greater significance than any other battle zone. Therefore, attention should be paid to the fact that the eastern front is the most important link in the chain of military collaboration between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. Consequently, no imagination is required to say that Germany's spring offensive will be directed toward Soviet Russia.

Main Body Moving

To make effective such a campaign, it is imperative that the Anglo-American supply routes to the Soviet Union have to be obstructed, either blockading the northern Atlantic bridgehead or intercepting the Caspian Sea channel. The main body of the German Navy is now moving from Brest to the North Sea, apparently to cut off the northern Atlantic supply line. The Caspian Sea route can be thoroughly eliminated if military operations are extended to the Caucasus. There is no denying the fact that strategies of this nature are most effective to bring about a military and economic collapse of the Soviet Union.

Aside from these tactics, it can also be contemplated that the reduction of British Asiatic bases is feasible through Turkey. At any rate, unless British military outposts in western Asia are razed, the interception of Soviet-aiding routes will not be possible for Germany. At present, Berlin and Rome are launching operations to attack the Suez through Libya, the Aegean Sea and Crete Island, but so far they have not been able to obtain highly satisfactory results. This is due to the stability of the British position in western Asia. The enlargement of the war situation in the southern Pacific has naturally caused the Greater East Asia War to be interwoven with the European war through the Indian Ocean. This means that the Axis Powers are moving at a concert pitch to map out the disappearance of British influence from the rest of Asia and the Mediterranean.

Japan by dismally defeating Britain in East Asia has given an open chance to Germany and Italy to overthrow the British hold over the Mediterranean, Africa and western Asia, thereby paving the way for a concentrated attack on the British Isles, keeping America in isolation. The Italo-German operations in western Asia will have a close bearing on the development of war

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Economy and Simple Life

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

In the national exclusion of 250 years maintained under the Tokugawa regime (1603-1868) may be found another cause of the simple, frugal mode of living, which is one of the prominent Japanese characteristics. It limited Japanese food strictly to what was produced by the land, and it was not an unhappy state of affairs. It taught industry and thrift, and the people from highest to lowest "respected" every grain of rice as a God-bestowed treasure. All dietary experts agree that the ideal food is that which is obtained or cultivated in the immediate vicinity of where one lives. What could have been better food for the Japanese then than the rice and vegetables grown on their own soil and the fish caught in the waters around these isles? In course of years the population had come to adjust itself to the supply of native food, and all went well until the inefficiency and indolence of the Bakufu Government dislodged the naturally-favored food situation in Old Japan.

Owing to the static or hereditary nature of the social and political structure of Old Japan in which all people had their definite place in the scheme of national life, and every person had to live according to his Mibun—position of society—all being subject to rigorous sumptuary laws. Under such conditions no one could have been able for long to live beyond his means or Mibun without getting into debt, which for Samurai was a disgrace, for merchants and farmers a bankruptcy. Thus the people of Japan have learned by long hereditary discipline to "cut their coat according to their cloth."

Such briefly was the historical, social and moral background which has fostered the national habit of economical and simple existence. At the root of it all, however, is the Buddha-inspired thought, as already noted, that every thing in existence is imbued with the soul of Buddha.

Historic Examples

Something has been said about poverty, the wholesome material poverty of Old Japan, as one of the contributory factors of the Japanese respect for simple life and economy. But it has nothing to do with the poverty of soul, though the two are apt to be coupled. That the meanness of spirit as shown in avarice, want of sympathy for poor and unfortunate, senseless hoarding of money, is more allied to the arrogant rich than the humble poor we all know. No less flagrant is the truth that where economy and simple life are, there are virtue and sterling character. We may recall an interesting personality of the Hojo Period, Aoto Fujitsuna, who served the two great Hojo regents, Tokiyori and Tokimune, already mentioned, probably in the administration of justice and national economy.

There was a lawsuit between a commoner and the Hojo regency house over a piece of land in which the judges, out of fear for the Hojo regent, gave the verdict in favor of the latter. Hearing of this, Fujitsuna reexamined the case, and finding right on the side of the citizen, reversed the sentence. So grateful was the successful litigant that he presented Fujitsuna with 300 kan of money as a token of thanks, but he threw back the money on its would-be giver with great indignation. It was the same upright Fujitsuna who, as the story goes, employed several men at much expense to recover the money inadvertently dropped in a river in Kamakura, for which "uneconomical folly" he was ridiculed by many persons. It was a transition period between commodity economy and currency economy, especially in the only recently established political capital of Kamakura where the people had not as strong a sense of the value of money as they had of commodities, especially land, and Fujitsuna evidently tried to impress them by a striking object-lesson with the value of currency as the "treasure of the nation."

Another characteristic anecdote may be cited—that of Sanada Masayuki, the father of the more famous Sanada Yukimura, the great military strategist of the latter 16th century. In his ronin days Masayuki was known to wear a pair of swords whose hilts were bound with rough cotten strings, instead of being ornamented as the hilts generally are, and when his friends made a humorous comment on Sanada's hilts, probably hinting that they were in keeping with his social condition, he proudly replied, "A man is useless, however beautifully his outside is got up, if he is a fool inside, so it is with the sword: its worth lies in its trenchant blade, not in its outside ornament. Look!" He drew each of his two swords by turns, and they were of superb workmanship, both bearing the magic name of Masamune, Soshu. Immediately a premium was put on the cotton braid of his sword hilt, and it has since been christened after his name—Sanada-himo (Sanada-string).

Revival of Old-Time Virtues

Since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, however, the time-honored quality of economy and simple life received a little crack. With the steady influx of foreign trinkets and novelties as well as exotic customs and hectic manners, the Japanese have caught something of the obnoxious Westernism, and the danger point was reached in the years following Japan's victorious war with the Czarist Russia (1904-5) till at last the Meiji Tenno was pleased to issue in October 1908 the famous Boshin rescript, warning the nation against the prevailing tendencies, and exhorting his subjects to a revival of old-time virtues of thrift and industry.

It is a truism, as old as time that a nation grows or decays accordingly as it keeps industry and thrift or does not. We need not go into old history for clarification. Under our very eyes are being unfolded the tragic but inevitable spectacle of a once great nation crumbling like a card-house under the very weight of its own cumulative sins—a nation which has been too wasteful of the gifts of providence, woefully neglecting the cultivation of the soil, and living luxuriously upon the labor, not of its own people, but that of others—a nation falling down as did the latter-day Egypt, Babylon, Carthage, Rome, Greece. The following words written by John Galsworthy in 1917 which were evidently meant for a warning are now on the point of proving tragically prophetic.

"The history of the last 150 years, especially in England, is surely one long story of ceaseless banquet and acute indigestion.—Consider the town-ridden, parasitic condition of Great Britain—the country which cannot feed itself. If we are beaten in this war, it will be because we have let our industrial system run away with us, because we became so sunk in machines and money-getting that we forgot our self-respect. No self respecting nation would have let its food-growing capacity and its country life down to the extent that we have. If we are beaten, we shall deserve our fate."

(Concluded)

U.S. NAVY'S PACIFIC STRATEGY SHATTERED TO BOTTOM OF SEA

America's Past Effort to Extend Its Ambitious Plan Over Hawaii Ended With Pearl Harbor Debacle

By SHUN SAKURA

While the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898, American ambition to grab Pearl Harbor existed at least 15 years prior to the annexation. On January 30, 1875, after several previous attempts since 1855, a reciprocity treaty was concluded between the United States and King Kalakaua, under which Hawaiian sugar was admitted free of duty into the United States.

But the United States was motivated beyond the mere commercial aspect of the treaty, since it could have access to sugar from other sources. The "free of duty" bait must have appealed to King Kalakaua since Hawaiian sugar could compete with that of Java, Cuba, and Brazil, insofar as payment of duty was concerned. The American Government offered to import Hawaiian sugar free of duty, which seemed to be quite an inducement to the infant kingdom.

In exchange for this reciprocity the United States was able to exact a promise from King Kalakaua not to "lease or otherwise dispose of, or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or right of use therein to any other Powers, State, or Government...." during the life of the treaty.

Renewal of Treaty

This treaty expired in 1883, and on December 6, 1884, it was renewed for another seven years. Owing to opposition from sugar interests in the United States the ratification of the treaty was held up until November 9, 1887. In this renewal the United States insisted upon a very delicate condition which affected the very core of the Hawaiian sovereignty.

Not having any other duty free market for its sugar the Hawaiian Government was practically forced to comply with the American demand. The United States demanded "the exclusive right to enter Pearl Harbor in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and in order to carry out this object it was allowed to "improve the entrance of said harbor, and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Prior to the ratification of the treaty the Hawaiian Government requested of the American Government an assurance that the provision did not have the effect and was not intended "to invade or diminish in any way the autonomous jurisdiction of Hawaii while giving the United States the exclusive right of the use of Pearl Harbor stipulated therein, for the sole purpose stated. . . ."

Treaty Accepted

The State Department felt a bit chagrined and denied the existence of any "ambiguity or obscurity" in the production, and disclaimed having any power "to qualify, expand, or explain" the treaty which the Senate had proposed. Furthermore the State Department believed that there was "no subtraction from Hawaiian sovereignty over the harbor to which it relates ..." The treaty was accepted by the Hawaiian Government on the basis of the foregoing summary assurance.

This reciprocity treaty so-called did not please England which also had political designs upon the Hawaiian Islands. In protesting to the American Government the British Government suggested that the United States, England, and Germany should "guarantee the neutrality and equal accessibility of the islands and their harbors to the ships of all nations without preference." A sort of open door idea!

The United States was adamant and replied that the Pearl Harbor concession did not "impair the political sovereignty of Hawaii," nor was there any necessity under the treaty to provide for "equal accessibility of all nations to those ports which now exists." The American Government based its claim on alleged priority created through a long period of diplomatic and economic relations with the Hawaiian kingdom.

Gibraltar of Pacific

Of course, Pearl Harbor automatically became American possession upon the annexation of the entire islands in 1898. Since then the United States had been expending huge amounts in planning, improving and constructing what it boasts to be the "Gibraltar of the Pacific."

Is Pearl Harbor impregnable? This has been answered by the Japanese Navy on December 8 and again on March 3. As to the possibility of capture or fall of Pearl Harbor time only will tell. The gullible American public was given to understand that this naval base forms a part of the "most formidable maritime fortress in the world, and that Singapore is nothing beside it."

Rear-Admiral W. H. Standley, former chief of naval operations, announced that Pearl Harbor would be made a naval arsenal and placed in the same category as Mare Island, Puget Sound and other important bases along the Atlantic coast. In this connection it was expected that its facilities would be capable of repairing 36 ships annually.

Ideal Haven for Ships

Pearl Harbor, a fan-shaped body of water lying in the southern extremity on the island of Oahu, is about six square miles. It is an ideal haven for ships seeking refuge from raging storm. Two peninsulas jut from the mainland, thus forming the East, Middle, and West lochs which have been dredged to make the harbor a peaceful shelter. It can probably accommodate the entire American fleet, yet by plugging the bottleneck entrance to the harbor, they may be trapped and made an easy prey to air bombardment.

Air attack may not have been anticipated when work on the naval base was begun 40 years ago—much less any attempt to bombard Pearl Harbor itself. However, without having to plug the entrance the Pacific fleet was "dashed to the ground." This was effected through the precision-like co-ordination between the air force and the unparalleled feat of the "Special Attack Flotilla" which wriggled its way through the narrow but heavily fortified entrance. In less than an hour Colonel Knox's dawdling sun-basking Pacific fleet was smothered into smithereens.

According to the American Navy's Pacific strategy as conceived on paper, Pearl Harbor was intended as the base of operations to "direct an attack against Japan which will be a deadly threat to its security." But to cite George Fielding Eliot in his "The Ramparts We Watch," the American "Navy stands or falls by its strength at the time war breaks out," and so it is, as the Pearl Harbor debacle clearly demonstrates. And thus the unexpected happened and the American spread-eagle folded its wings and the Yankee hue and cry, "Where's the American Navy"? began to be heard throughout the world.

Pearls of Wisdom

Doubt is hell in the human soul.—Gasparin

* * *

Who makes quick use of the moment, is a genius of prudence.—Lavater

* * *

He who labors diligently need never despair; for all things are accomplished by diligence and labor.—Menander

* * *

No man or woman born, coward or brave, can shun his destiny.—Homer

* * *

The acts of this life are the destiny of the next.—Eastern Proverb

* * *

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do; and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.—Goethe

* * *

If thou take delight in idle argumentation, thou mayest be qualified to combat with the sophists, but will never know how to live with men.—Socrates

* * *

The thirst of desire is never filled, nor fully satisfied.—Cicero

—Of Things Japanese—

HARBINGER OF SPRING

By MOCK JOYA

Spring has come to the Ginza. The buds on the drooping branches of Yanagi (willow) trees have already commenced to break out and show bright green tiny leaves, heralders of spring. When those small fresh leaves come out on Ginza Yanagi, the famous street of Tokyo is in its prettiest season.

Yanagi has always been loved by the people of the country and the graceful, slender branches that wave so delicately even in the faintest breeze appeal to their poetic taste. Then, from ancient days, Yanagi has been regarded as lucky or standing for prosperity and progress.

The plant loves marshy places and in Japanese pictures willows are always seen growing by rivers or canals. The grace of the branches, the freshness of the young leaves, and the slenderness of the whole appearance have so greatly impressed the people that Yanagi is thoroughly woven into the literature and arts of the country. Anything slender and graceful has been compared to willow branches that wave gracefully in the slightest breeze but also withstand the severest of storms. Being graceful and slender Yanagi is considered feminine, and in literature it is used as an adjective for feminine things.

But Yanagi is also a lucky or felicitous tree. During the New Year celebration chopsticks made of willow wood are used, because willow stands for progress and growth. Yanagi grows rapidly. Break off a branch and plant it in a moist place, soon it will take root and grow. This vitality and adaptability have made Yanagi a symbol to indicate happiness and prosperity.

In ancient days, Court ladies were called Sake "Yanagi," and wooden Sake caskets, lacquered red and black, which are used on felicitous occasions are called "Yanagi-daru." Some people think that Yanagi (willow) stands for Sake, but that is unfounded.

—Synopsis of—

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ANYA KORO
(The Dark Road)
1922

By NAOYA SHIGA

Part II

The work has been completed up to this point, but it need hardly be emphasized that it is about to approach the denouement. The author has said: "I should like to wind up the narrative and put it into shape." Be that as it may, the story told here is truly, as the title suggests, a picturization of the dark, sorely-beset road of human life itself.

Beginning with the leading character Kensaku's coming into being under scandalous circumstances and the father's coldness toward him, it dwells upon the rejection of his first marriage proposal, his disappointment over the revelation of the mystery surrounding his birth, his unhappiness following his marriage, together with the rather over-developed similarity between the cumulative effect of these misfortunes on the one hand, and, on the other, his mother's blunder, the root-cause of it all, and its resulting incidents and other interrelated problems. Its theme is not merely what the author has posed as his thesis, namely, that "a single blunder gives rise to serious, undreamed-of consequences;" it gives one the further impression of a sort of metempsychosical revelation in which once the seed of a crime is planted, it remains forever unannihilated, sprouting and bearing fruit over and over again.

Keynote of Story

To be sure, this story is not only concerned with the tribulations of human life. It also knits together the soothing effects of natural sceneries and customs of new places, the beauty and harmony of human life as seen in a love that ripens into marriage, and other phases of a normal existence, thus rendering both the milieu which the work encompasses and the flavor of the narrative into a rather complex affair. But the dark and oppressive aspects of life nevertheless constitute the keynote of the story. After all, the fact that a work of this kind has been written undoubtedly reflects the trend of the times wherein it became no longer possible, after our recent individualistic theories of life reached a cul-de-sac, for people to have faith in human capacity, in the weaving out of their own destiny.

Yet Kensaku strives to the utmost limits of his powers to escape from those influences which develop into metempsychosical cycles and tend to nullify human efforts and will. To submit to this fatalistic view of life, he thinks, is to yield to a form of degeneracy. And so, resisting the seemingly unavoidable obstacles in his path, he lives under a constant strain of desperate efforts, of fretfulness, of torment. Here we observe the figure of an extremely vehement and individualistic idealist whom the trend of the age has given birth. It can also be said of the present work that it is, after all, a depiction of the violent struggle between two views of life—between individualistic idealism as is here personified, and defeatism. Perhaps, too, it may not be amiss to say that this is projection of individualism in the throes of its decline.

But this struggle is not linked in the progression of the story with any brilliant victory. To the very end Kensaku fails to discover in the external world a bright and cheerful harmony. Nor is he successful in creating a harmonious pattern of life by means of his own resources. Stimulated by Suematsu's admonition, he directs his search into his own inner self. Going on a pilgrimage to Taisen, he happens upon a case similar to his own, of a man who must be suffering from a yet more hopeless torment. There he realizes the fact that his own situation, unlike the other's, embraces a sort of palliating hope.

How and in what direction this realization will be developed, is something which the author has not yet revealed. But the inference is not difficult to arrive at, that it will in the end be in the nature of spiritual discipline, such as is required—as clearly suggested by Suematsu in the story—in attaining "that state of mind in which there is no sorrow," and which transcends his "I" and his "whims." That lofty, transcendent state of mind which is free from this world's ignoble strife, probably awaits him at his journey's end.

Tasteless Existence

Needless to say, it is a tasteless, colorless existence. It is a state of mind which is everything and which is nothing. Yet, when one who has taken flight to such a spiritual universe returns to face this life—its lights and shades, its cheer and gloom—he will rise to a condition such as has been highly revered in this country's literature since ancient times, which rejoices in mono no aware,* which relishes sabi,** which delights in wabi.*** Though the present work has not yet been developed to a point where such a conclusion may be inferred, the effect of the narrative suggests very clearly that such a spiritual state at least is already within reach of the leading character.

With darkness—the trials and tribulations of life—as the keynote, the story is superimposed with a wealth of alleviating effects ranging from the colorful landscapes of new places visited which soften one's moods, to the numerous color-tones that variegate the world of sensual pleasures, both harmless and dissolute, and the expansiveness of a love which culminates in marriage. Yet through it all runs an Oriental mood of solitary simplicity. That the world as portrayed here with the sombre charm of burnt silver will be straightway linked with Kensaku's ultimate spiritual state (which is still to be written into the text) is already suggested by the fact that he has twice recovered from his blows, and regained his self-composure as a result of the subtle influ-

(Continued on Page 3)